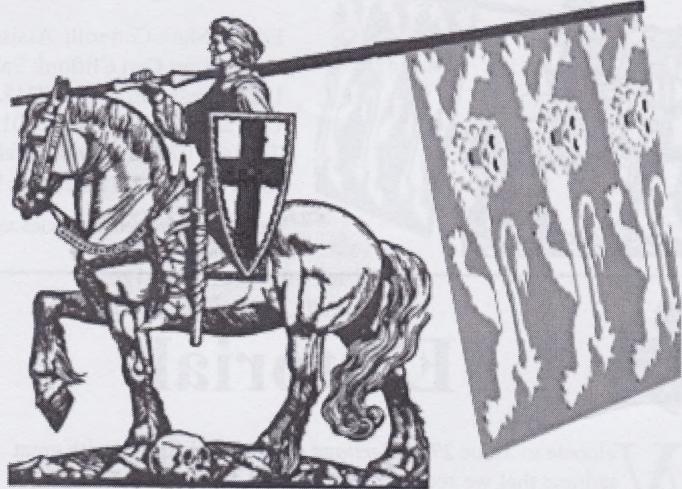


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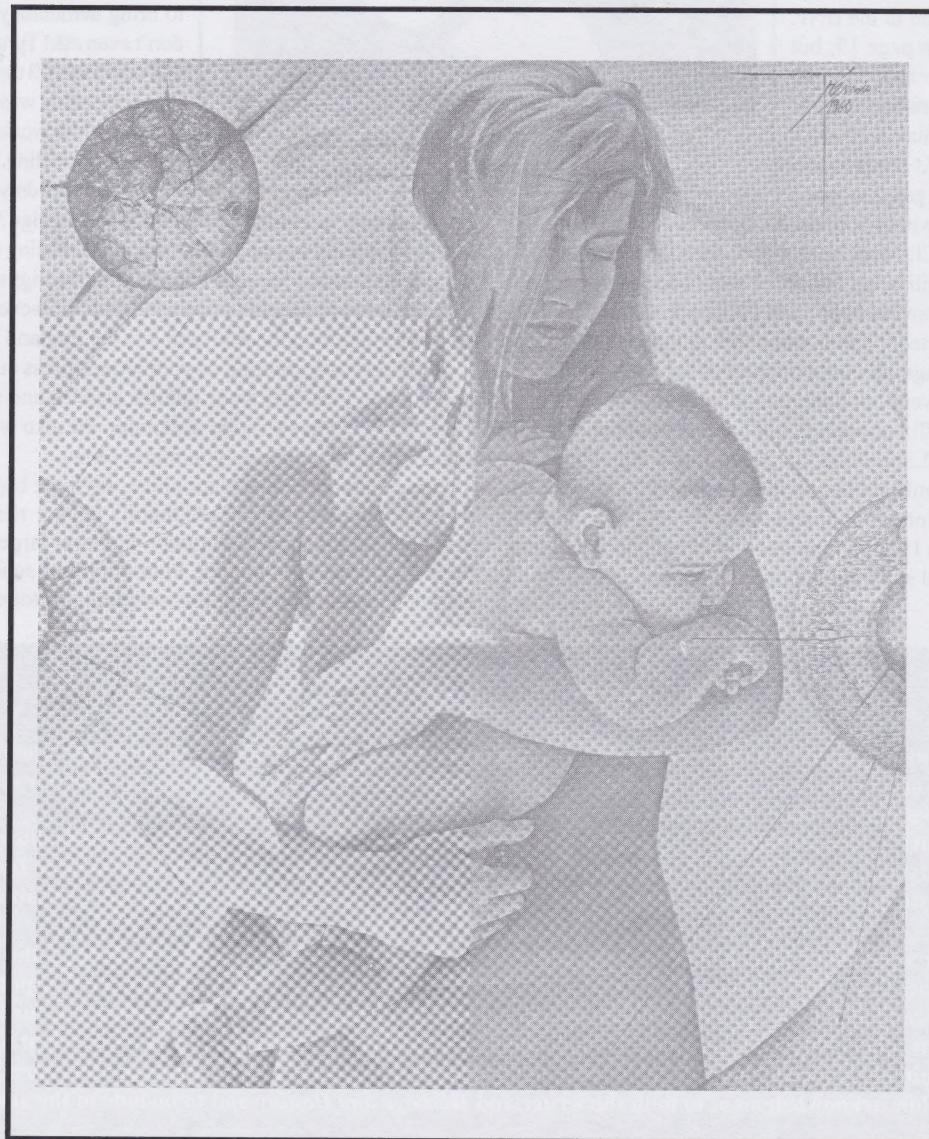


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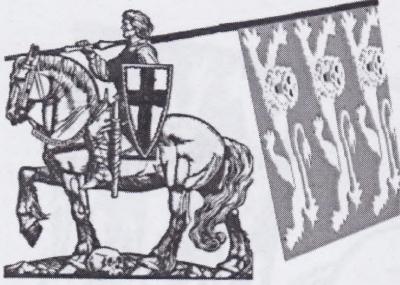
Stand Men of the West - Today is the day we fight!

July-September 2007

We must secure the existence of our people
and a future for White children



David Lane: 1938-2007 (*see back page*)



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Editorial

Welcome to Issue 29 of *Heritage and Destiny*. It was with great sadness that we recently learnt of the death of David Lane, a true White Nationalist and American Freedom Fighter. It was David who wrote the now famous *14 Words*, which EFP chairman Steven Smith proudly wore on his T-shirt featured on the front cover of our last issue. On the front cover of this issue I have put an image of what the *14 Words* means to me - and I hope to you - and on the back page I have written a short obituary for David. *Heritage and Destiny* salutes you - see you in Valhalla, comrade.

Many in the Movement this side of the pond have been preoccupied with the forthcoming leadership election in the BNP. Peter Rushmore covers this on page 19, but to be frank I don't see it as a matter of great importance to those of us nationalists outside of the BNP. Why is that, you may well ask?

Firstly Griffin - who is not *H&D*'s favourite politician (to put it mildly!) - is going to win, I would put my house on it, and win by a landslide. But secondly and perhaps more importantly his opponent Christian Jackson is no friend of *H&D*'s either. Readers with good memories will remember that it was Jackson who plotted with others to first oust Peter from the BNP - and get him proscribed in mid-2002 - then later that year started a smear campaign against yours truly - accusing me amongst other things of being a member of the KKK and UDA (both of course untrue - I've never been a member of either of these groups).

When I complained to Griffin about Jackson's smears and the effect it was having on the BNP in Lancashire in general and Blackburn in particular I really hoped he would act fast on it. In fact he did not act at all and left me with no other option but to resign from the BNP (of which I had been a founder member in 1982). There were other reasons why I left the BNP, but this was the final straw on the camel's back.

Jackson had now got what he wanted - i.e. me out of the way as he had always feared that I had moved to North West England to take his job (again not true) - he was then the BNP's regional organiser.

However Jackson did not last as regional organiser for much longer. He resigned less than a year later after a falling out with Blackburn's then BNP Councillor Robin Evans over a young female party member whom they both had been dating. He had hoped Griffin would ask him to come back - as he had done in the past - but this time Griffin replaced him with Bev Jones, a South African ex-pat, who in the end was described by Griffin as the best regional organiser the North West had ever had! Jackson was mad at Griffin and vowed to get his revenge.

His revenge - if you can call it that - is to challenge Griffin for the leadership of the BNP on behalf of the so-called BNP Reform Group - a group mainly made up of former John Tyndall supporters, who want to bring democracy to the BNP! I know - don't even ask! Tyndall was not a democrat, and never was till the day he died. He realised that democracy was one of the main reasons that the White world - or what's left of it - is in terminal decline. And he was right. If he was alive today do you really think he would

be supporting Jackson's pro-democracy campaign?

So what's my advice to BNP members reading this editorial then? Well the second best way you can express your feelings about the current state of the BNP is not to vote for either candidate. However, the best thing you can do is to resign from the BNP and join the England First Party.

As always please send us your letters, press cuttings, photos, artwork and most importantly your quality articles and reviews (book, movie, CD and DVD reviews most welcome). We also welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms you might have.

If you are an active Nationalist, why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting. We also need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.



Nick Griffin (bottom centre) in happier times at an AF-BNP social event in 2002

Heritage and Destiny

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Local Election 2007

Many *H&D* readers will already have seen the results of the May 3rd elections described as a disaster for the British National Party, while predictably the BNP's own website has tried to focus on the silver lining while ignoring the cloud.

As mentioned in my election preview article in Issue 28, the BNP was defending eight council seats this year (plus a ninth in the Lincolnshire district of South Holland, which had never actually been won by the BNP, but where Cllr Robert West had defected from the Conservative Party and now faced re-election under his new BNP colours).

The BNP lost eight of those nine seats. All four of the "BNP big names" whose photos appeared in the last issue were defeated.

Inevitably most attention has to be paid to the nationalist 'heartland' areas where the BNP once seemed close to making a serious electoral breakthrough. Of these the most significant in the party's history (at least until last year's extraordinary results in the London Borough of **Barking & Dagenham**, where there were no elections this year) is **Burnley**, a borough council in East Lancashire.

From 2000 the Burnley branch of the BNP - mainly thanks to two dynamic activists, Steven Smith and Simon Bennett - expanded rapidly to become a serious threat to the moribund local Labour Party. At the 2001 General Election Steven Smith won 4,151 votes (11.3%) in the Burnley constituency. A year later, when the entire Burnley council was elected in one block because of boundary changes, the BNP won three seats.

The party won a further five seats in Burnley at the 2003 election, making the BNP the official opposition on Burnley Council with eight councillors. Asked by journalists after the 2003 count whether he believed that the party would go on to take control of the council in the near future, Nick Griffin replied: "That's my instinct."

Yet even as he made this rash prediction, Griffin's own factional obsessions were sowing the seeds of Burnley BNP's destruction. It was clear as early as 2002, when I was still in the BNP, that Griffin was uncomfortable with the idea of Burnley being the BNP's most successful branch, since its organisers were independent minded and even then were suspected of being too close to the former party chairman John Tyndall.

Matters came to a head during 2002 and 2003, after the party leadership had sought to ban a Burnley BNP meeting addressed by Mr Tyndall. Soon after the 2003 elections the Smith-Bennett team which had built up the branch was pushed aside, and gradually a more compliant group of organisers took over the branch, a process which reached its nadir with the appointment of the arch-Griffinites David Shapcott.

It was Mr Shapcott who presided over Burnley BNP's debacle at this year's elections. Some have suggested that the borough's results were not all that bad, but the facts speak for themselves.

As readers may know, most UK local elections take place over a four-year cycle, so those councillors facing re-election in May this year were in most cases elected in May 2003.

These are direct comparisons between the BNP vote this year and the BNP vote in the same Burnley wards when the exact same seats were last contested in 2003.

Cliviger with Worsthorne: down from 795 votes in 2003 (32.8%) to 260 votes in 2007 (11.8%). This ward was won by the BNP in 2002 and 2003.

Gannow: down from 687 votes (38.6%) to 484 votes (28.5%). This ward was won by the BNP in 2002, 2003 and 2006.

Briercliffe: down from 877 votes (51.9%) to 515 votes (28.1%). This ward was won by the BNP in 2003.

Hapton with Park: down from 661 votes (40.1%) to 620 votes (35.8%) - the best result in Burnley this year and a credit to re-elected Cllr Len Starr, even though his vote was down on 2003. This ward has now been won four times by the BNP - in 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007.

Brunshaw: down from 715 votes (37.0%) to 467 votes (26.2%). This ward was won by the BNP in 2003.

Whittlefield with Iglenhill: down from 654 votes (two vacancy election) to 323 votes (16.3%). This ward elected a BNP councillor in 2003

Gawthorpe: down from 712 votes (40.2%) to 405 votes (25.2%)

Rosegrove with Lowerhouse: not contested in 2003, 489 votes (30.7%) in 2007

Rosehill with Burnley Wood: down from 634 votes (34.2%) to 300 votes (18.9%)

Trinity: down from 491 votes (34.2%) to 369 votes (28.6%)

Bank Hall: 505 votes (33.6%) in 2003, not contested in 2007

Coalcough with Deerplay: 532 votes (34.2%) in 2003, not contested in 2007

Lanehead: 688 votes (34.6%) in 2003, not contested in 2007

Queensgate: 612 votes (33.0%) in 2003, not contested in 2007

One of the most dramatic scenes at any election count this year was in Burnley's Rosegrove with Lowerhouse ward. This was one of the original Burnley BNP election victories back in 2002, when Carol Hughes was elected after a recount, and this year several recounts ended in a dead heat between the BNP and Labour. The returning officer drew lots to determine the winner, which turned out to be Labour, though as we go to press there is the possibility of the result being overturned on appeal, which would lead to a by-election.

The background to this year's Burnley election was a disgraceful piece of chicanery by Burnley BNP organiser David Shapcott, who overruled several of his own councillors and insisted on renegeing on an electoral pact with the England First Party. As reported in Issue 28, Steven Smith and Simon Bennett had left the BNP to join the EFP, but remained on cordial terms with several of the BNP's Burnley councillors and had no wish to split the nationalist vote and give comfort to our mutual enemies.

It was therefore agreed that Steven Smith would stand in Cliviger with Worsthorne, without BNP opposition, while the EFP would avoid standing against the BNP elsewhere in Burnley. Simon Bennett went to considerable trouble to stick to his side of the bargain, shifting his own campaign to the Queensgate ward at the last moment so as to avoid clashing with a last minute BNP candidate in Rosehill with Burnley Wood.

All along, however, the BNP hierarchy had planned to stab Steven in the back, and Shapcott himself was duly nominated as BNP candidate for Cliviger with Worsthorne. The result was to hand victory in that ward on a plate to the Conservatives, but Shapcott was humiliated by finishing more than a hundred votes behind the EFP.

A few miles away in **Blackburn** is the most racially divided council area in Britain, which should have massive potential for the BNP, but here again Mr Griffin's factional games have produced disaster. The single BNP success in Blackburn was the by-election victory of Robin Evans in Mill Hill ward back in November 2002, but the new councillor was swiftly caught up in power struggles that were well above his pay grade.

A group of BNP dissidents, alienated by Griffin, gathered around former AF-BNP chairman and *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill, who lived in Blackburn from the end of 2002 until the spring of 2007, and formed the England First Party.

While the much larger BNP consistently failed in Blackburn, and became a byword for blunders and splits, the small but far more efficient EFP gained two council seats at the 2006 elections.

Due to changes within the EFP this year (detailed in Issue 28) Blackburn BNP should have had its best chance ever, but the branch maintained its unblemished record of incompetence. In the almost all-



The BNP vote slumped dramatically in its heartland areas - notably in Burnley, run by David 'Shoulders' Shapcott (left) who finished a poor third and was beaten by the EFP in the former BNP seat of Cliviger with Worsthorne. His wife - a former Miss Burnley - Joan Shapcott (right) managed only 16.3% in Whittlefield another former BNP ward

white Meadowhead ward, which Mark Cotterill won last year with 858 votes and a majority of 274, making it arguably the safest nationalist seat in England, the BNP's Nick Holt this year managed only 457 votes, finishing next to bottom of the poll despite having no nationalist opposition. Presented with an open goal, he contrived to trip over his own feet yet again.

Each of the other Blackburn wards saw the BNP vote decline from 2006 (which itself was hardly a vintage year): Shadsworth from 34.9% to 30.0%; Ewood from 31.9% to 21.0%; Mill Hill from 25.7% to 13%; and Livesey with Pleasington - where rumours that BNP candidate John Murphy had quit the party to join the Freemasons proved untrue - from 19.8% to 13.0%.

The Mill Hill ward was another case of the BNP fielding a spoiler candidate against the EFP (despite earlier pledges) but succeeding only in discrediting itself. Kevin Shaw of the EFP won 302 votes compared to 216 for the BNP's Florence Hindle. The BNP has now fielded candidates four times against the EFP. On all four occasions the EFP has won more votes than its larger and better financed rival.

Elsewhere in the North West the most encouraging BNP result was achieved by young Joseph Finnegan in the Higher Blackley ward of **Manchester** City Council, with 716 votes (23.9%). Mr Finnegan went on to record another impressive result at a by-election on June 14th (see *Movement News*).

Just outside Manchester the Stockport and Tameside branches are under loyal Griffinitie control and therefore heavily promoted by party publications. This should not blind those of us who oppose Mr Griffin to the fact that these branches have genuine achievements to their credit.

Stockport BNP fielded seven candidates this year, compared to only one in 2006 - an impressive advance by any reckoning. Having polled 13.9% in Manor ward last year, the Stockport candidates polled between 3.5% and 13.0% this year.

In **Tameside** the BNP had eight candidates, compared to five last year. Here branch organisers will have been slightly disappointed with results ranging from 8.0% to 24.1%. Former UDA activist Dave Jones in the target ward of Ashton Waterloo saw his share of the vote fall from 24.5% last year to 17.6% this year.

The slight disappointment in Tameside pales into insignificance next to the latest episode in the disastrous saga of the neighbouring BNP branch - **Oldham**. Unlike Stockport and Tameside, Oldham was once one of the BNP's main target councils, especially after race riots which made worldwide headlines in the spring of 2001. Nick Griffin himself won a historic 16.4% in the Oldham West & Royton parliamentary constituency in 2001, while local organiser Mick Treacy took 11.2% in the far less promising constituency of Oldham East & Saddleworth.

It seemed only a matter of time before Oldham BNP elected councillors, and at least a couple of seats would have been gained in 2002 had it not been for a titanic 'anti-fascist' effort which combined widespread electoral fraud in Asian areas of the town with a devastating smear campaign that dredged up personal details about party activists dating back to the 1970s.

Even against this background Oldham BNP's results that year ranged between 22.9% and 35.0%. I well remember opening the champagne at the election night party, and predicting certain victory in 2003.

Alas, here as in Burnley, Nick Griffin was already plotting factional moves that would destroy the branch (including my own 'proscription').

The catastrophe that has since overwhelmed Oldham BNP ended this year in a farcical campaign, with former branch organiser Anita Corbett (now out of favour with the leadership) being deliberately denied leaflets for her campaign in the former target ward of Royton North. The one

positive development in the branch since 2002 had been the way the Corbett family had built up BNP strength in the two Royton wards - now that too has crumbled to nothing. This year's Oldham candidates polled between 13.0% and 19.8%. Branch organiser Martin Brierley's 483 votes in Chadderton South amounted to almost exactly half the BNP vote in the same ward back in 2002, as did Anita Corbett's 486 votes in Royton North.

Oldham was once the focus of relentless anti-fascist campaigning - in 2007 one can't imagine that any of the BNP's opponents lost any sleep over Oldham.

Calderdale Council, centred on Halifax across the Pennines in Yorkshire, is another once touted by Nick Griffin as a major target area which could see the first BNP-controlled council. During 2003 the party gained three Calderdale seats - one in a by-election, a second in the main May election, and a third through the defection of a sitting Conservative

just before Christmas. The party retained three seats at the election following the 2004 boundary changes, but again decline has set in, though not as comprehensively (and perhaps not as irretrievably) as in Burnley and Oldham.

I noted in the last issue that there was "a slim chance of the worst case scenario, which would leave ex-Tory Cllr Geoffrey Wallace as the BNP's only Calderdale councillor", and this is precisely what occurred. Cllr Richard Mulhall was beaten in what was once one of the BNP's safest seats, Illingworth & Mixenden. He won 974 votes (30.3%), down from the 1,075 votes (35.6%) which re-elected Cllr Wallace in the same ward last year. In the other Calderdale target

wards the BNP slipped to third place in Town ward, down from 26.4% to 19.1%, and Northowram & Shelf, down from 23.1% to 14.6%, but put up a strong performance in Ovenden ward, where Chris Godridge took 29.7%.

Bradford BNP has had more than its share of triumphs and disasters, and this year was no exception. Defending Cllr Dr Jim Lewthwaite made a tactical decision to vacate his Wyke ward in favour of nearby Royds ward. He managed 32.5% but was still defeated. Meanwhile Lynda Cromie gained a second Queensbury ward seat for the BNP, joining her husband Paul on the council, although the BNP share of the poll dropped from 38.5% to 36.6%. Each of the other Bradford target seats also witnessed BNP decline: Keighley West from 33.0% to 18.2%; Tong from 32.0% to 21.7%; Wibsey from 30.4% to 27.8%; Eccleshill from 28.6% to 23.4%; Thornton & Allerton from 29.9% to 23.9%.

A third Yorkshire council where the BNP had begun to make a significant impact was **Kirklees**, which includes Huddersfield and Dewsbury. The BNP holds three seats in Kirklees, and after narrowly missing out on further gains last year must have had high hopes this time - but this proved yet another nationalist heartland where the party slipped back in 2007.

In Heckmondwike, bidding for a clean sweep of the council seats, the BNP vote fell from 36.6% to 32.6%, and it was a similar story in the other Kirklees target wards: down from 35.6% to 34.7% in Dewsbury East; from 32.4% to 27.6% in Liversedge & Gomersal; from 30.9% to 27.1% in Cleckheaton; from 27.3% to 24.1% in Mirfield.

Elsewhere in Yorkshire, Marlene Guest has long been tipped to become the BNP's first councillor in **Rotherham**. This year she increased her vote in Keppel ward from 27.7% to 28.5%. Five other candidates stood across Rotherham, achieving some impressive results, though still some distance behind Labour.

In several other Yorkshire councils, such as Barnsley, Leeds, York, Wakefield and Sheffield, the BNP fielded substantial slates of candidates and achieved respectable results, without coming anywhere near winning a seat. In the **Leeds** ward of Morley South, won last year by Chris Beverley, the BNP vote fell from 32.9% to 29.0%. By contrast Kevin Meeson improved his poll in Middleton Park ward from 28.5% to 34.2%, one of

For Darwen Winners



The collapse of Blackburn with Darwen BNP has helped create a confusing situation in the borough! The new *For Darwen* Party's councillors are a strange assortment: former BNP organiser Trevor Maxfield (left), former EFP councillor Michael Johnson (centre), and former Liberal Democrat parliamentary candidate Tony Melia (right)

the few cases where the BNP improved substantially on an already strong vote (though Middleton Park sadly remains a very safe Labour ward).

The main BNP target councils in the West Midlands have always been Stoke-on-Trent, Sandwell and Dudley. In **Stoke-on-Trent** this year only one of the five BNP councillors was up for re-election – Steve Batkin, founder of the branch and the original Stoke BNP councillor, first elected for Longton North in 2003.

Very surprisingly Cllr Batkin was defeated, following an intense anti-fascist campaign, even though his share of the vote (39.5%) was in fact slightly higher than when he was first elected in 2003 (with 38.2%). Elsewhere in Stoke three other BNP candidates gained seats with significantly lower votes – the most extraordinary being Ellie Walker in Abbey Green ward, who was elected with only 27.3%, helped by an internal row in the Labour Party which saw former councillor Paul Sutton splitting the left's vote as a "Socialist Party" candidate.

This good news for Stoke BNP was undermined within days by the defection of Cllr Mark Leat, who has been a BNP councillor for Longton North since 2004. Cllr Leat will now sit as an Independent, and is backed by a number of dissident Stoke BNP activists.

The BNP won two seats on **Sandwell** council in 2003, and despite slipping back to just one seat after the 2004 boundary changes, took a further three in 2006, making Sandwell one of last year's undoubted success stories. Hopes that Sandwell could become a real Midlands stronghold for the party were dashed this year.

In Princes End ward, where the BNP already held two seats, the party's bid for a clean sweep was narrowly defeated. After a very personalised Labour campaign against one of the BNP councillors, Labour held on by just twenty votes. The BNP share of the vote fell heavily from 43.5% last year to 34.9% this year.

Other Sandwell wards saw even worse BNP results. In Great Bridge ward, first won by the BNP on the old boundaries in 2003 and won again last year by Cllr Simon Smith with 45.1% (one of the BNP's best ever percentage votes), the BNP poll collapsed to 30.1%. In Tividale, the other BNP gain last year, the party's vote fell from 37.0% to 29.8%, while in Tipton Green, where BNP failure was once blamed on "vote splitting" by the Freedom Party, an unchallenged BNP candidate saw the party's vote slip from 33.6% to 28.9%.

The neighbouring borough of **Dudley** has never been quite as strong an area for the BNP as Sandwell, though Simon Darby was briefly a councillor here in 2003-2004. This year Dudley BNP fielded ten candidates, but again fell back in its target wards. The BNP vote in Coseley East, where Labour's majority last year was only twenty votes, fell from 34.0% to 28.7% and this year Labour's candidate romped home more than 600 votes clear. In ex-Cllr Darby's old ward of Castle & Priory the BNP vote fell from 24.3% to 16.9%, while St James ward saw a similar decline from 21.2% to 15.3%.

Last year the BNP pulled off a surprise victory in another Midlands council – the Winyates ward of **Redditch**, but this year the BNP vote in the ward fell from 31.4% to 21.6%.

No one expected the BNP to win seats on **Birmingham** City Council, and the results were a mixed bag. On the one hand the BNP will have been happy to have finished well ahead of its two nationalist rivals in the city, the National Front and the New Nationalist Party, the latter founded by former Birmingham BNP organiser Sharon Ebanks after

she fell out with Nick Griffin over the party leadership's cavalier approach to finances.

On the other hand the party will be less satisfied by its decline in Birmingham's stronger nationalist areas. In Shard End the BNP vote declined from 25.9% to 23.5% after last year's BNP candidate defected to the NF. In Oscott ward the decline was more marked, from 24.7% to 13.8%; in Tyburn from 19.9% to 12.4%; in Sheldon from 19.0% to 12.7%. While in Manchester the BNP is growing from a tiny base to achieve electoral respectability, in Birmingham it has gone into reverse, for reasons that are entirely attributable to leadership failures at the very top of the party.

The one positive note in the West Midlands region was in the **Staffordshire Moorlands** district, where John Burgess won a seat in Forsbrook ward. This was a rare case this year of an all-out three vacancy election, giving the BNP a tactical advantage, and Mr Burgess was elected in third place.

While the West Midlands results made mostly grim reading, the East Midlands – traditionally an area of much smaller nationalist potential – saw the party make significant gains this year. The best result by far was achieved by Sadie Graham in the Brinsley ward of **Broxtowe** council, who gained an astonishing 44.0% and a 144 vote majority over Labour. Nine other BNP candidates contested Broxtowe wards, though none came anywhere near winning.

Charnwood BNP contested fourteen seats and all polled respectfully well. Catherine Duffy was surprisingly elected in East Goscote ward, gaining 36.9% of the vote.

Two of the five BNP candidates for the **NW Leicestershire** council were elected, assisted by this being another all-out election, where the BNP was fielding single candidates in wards where each elector had three votes. With this obvious tactical advantage, NW Leicestershire was another area where there was excellent BNP progress.

The only bad news for the East Midlands BNP was the predictable defeat of Rev Robert West in the Holbeach Town ward of **South Holland** District Council. West defected from the Conservative Party in 2006 and the ward, which has never been won by the BNP, was always likely to revert to the Tories.

Ever since the defection of ex-NF organiser Ken Booth, the North East region of the BNP has been heavily hyped on the internet. This year the party again deserved credit for fielding large slates of candidates: 25 in Sunderland, 13 in Newcastle, 13 in Gateshead, 8 in Darlington and 16 in Tony Blair's Sedgefield.

Results however were mostly disappointing. Ken Booth in **Newcastle**'s Elswick ward saw his vote crash from 19.2% to 13.5%. In **Sunderland** Ian Leadbitter's vote fell very slightly in the city's strongest BNP ward, Redhill, while John Richardson in Hetton ward saw a more drastic decline from 22.6% to 14.6% and in Castle ward Ian McDonald's vote similarly dropped from 21.3% to 15.6%. Former parliamentary candidate Dave Guynan's vote in Hendon ward fell from 21.1% to 17.0%.

The BNP's target areas in Southern England were a uniform disappointment this year. In the Rosedale ward of **Broxbourne** party veteran Ray Johns lost the council seat which he had gained back in 2003 following a huge swing to the Conservatives. In another Broxbourne ward, Cheshunt Central, the BNP vote fell from 26.4% last year to 19.1%.

In **Epping Forest** there were no elections in the BNP's three strongest wards. The best BNP performance this year was Gail Harvey's 33.5% in Waltham Abbey Paternoster ward, but even here she was 122 votes behind the Conservatives.

Blackburn BNP losers

For the third time Blackburn BNP failed to come anywhere near winning a seat in Britain's most racially divided town. Florence Hindle (left) finished fourth (out of five) and was beaten by the EFP in the former BNP ward Mill Hill; Branch organiser, Nick Holt (centre) came fifth (out of six) with only 24.6% in the Meadowhead ward, where the EFP won last year with 43%; John Murphy (right) saw his vote fall from 19.8% to only 13% in the staunch Tory ward Livesey with Pleasington

Thurrock has always been the BNP's strongest branch in Essex, even though it has only ever elected one councillor (at the Grays Riverside by-election in 2003). Ken Daly, the father of a white teenager murdered in a racial attack, must have been disappointed with his 29.6% in the main target ward West Thurrock & South Stifford down from 36.6% last year. In other Thurrock target wards the BNP vote dropped from 30.0% to 22.7% in Belhus, and from 27.8% to 25.6% in Grays Riverside. However in Chadwell St Mary ward the BNP increased their poll from 24.8% to 32.7%. Strong BNP results were achieved by John Cotter, with 30.9% in Aveley & Uplands, and Nick Geri, with 30.1% in Tilbury Riverside & Thurrock Park.

In nearby **Basildon**, Fryerns ward was yet another typical case where the main BNP target ward saw the party's vote decline, from 25.3% to 22.9%, while in Lee Chapel North the BNP vote was down from 22.0% to 16.3%.

While there were no elections in London on May 3rd, several councils in South East England had all-out elections, offering the BNP a tactical advantage. The reality is that despite media hype there are few opportunities for significant nationalist progress in this region. In **Windsor & Maidenhead** the BNP sought to capitalise on recent racial conflict, but finished near the bottom of the poll.

Overseas readers relying on the BNP website for their information might imagine that South West England was a BNP heartland, but a glance at the election results quickly deflates such false optimism. In the only ward which was contested in both 2006 and 2007, **Swindon**'s Gorse Hill & Pinehurst, the BNP poll fell from 16.0% to 11.2%. **North Wiltshire** had four BNP candidates and substantial party activity this year, but results ranged from 13.0% to just 7.2%.

The only comfort for the South West BNP was the utter failure of the United Kingdom Independence Party candidates, whose risible incompetence in local elections is a stark contrast from their lavishly funded and successful European Parliamentary campaigns. The UKIP fielded more than a thousand candidates at the local elections, but of the nine seats it was defending (some of which were Tory defections and had never been won under UKIP colours in the first place) six were lost. (To be fair this was better than the BNP - also defending nine seats, but losing eight.) UKIP gained a further two seats, so the party had a net loss of one seat overall, compared to the BNP's net gain of one seat.

The English Democrats had 78 council candidates - an impressive advance on the sixteen candidates fielded by the party (which has no connection with the England First Party) last year. Remarkably the EDs also increased their average vote from 11% to 13%. Some of their best results came in the Kent town of **Dartford**, where two ex-Labour councillors had defected. Twenty English Democrats stood in Dartford this year, and while none were elected Mike Tibby and Alex Vaughan in Littlebrook ward gained 35.8% and 33.3%, John Griffiths in Heath ward 24.5%, and Liz Painter in Princes ward 21.7%.

Excellent English Democrat results were achieved in two Essex wards: Paula Hayter in Lodge ward, **Rochford**, won 30.1%, while Raymond Brown in Halstead St Andrews, **Braintree**, won 29.5%. Peter Woolford in the Kingthorne ward of **South Northamptonshire** won 27.9%, while the best English Democrat result in the North of England was gained by Peter Davies in the Finningley ward of **Doncaster** with 23.8%.

The English Democrats defeated the UKIP seven times in the nine contests between the parties; more surprisingly they also managed to defeat the BNP in three of the eleven ED-BNP contests. Former BNP candidate Richard Langford, a member of the *Stormfront* internet forum, stood for the English Democrats in the Brighouse ward of Calderdale, and appeared disappointed with his 282 votes, 79 votes behind the BNP.

The New Nationalist Party, set up by the former Birmingham BNP organiser Sharon Ebanks, was always likely to struggle to make any real impact at these elections, however the NNP's results proved worse than the most pessimistic predictions. In its Birmingham base the NNP's votes ranged from 0.6% to 3.8%, admittedly in contests where nationalist voters must have been very confused by the proliferation of candidates from the NNP, NF and BNP. Slightly better news for the NNP came in **Middlesbrough**'s North Ormesby & Brambles Farm ward, where in a dual vacancy election Thomas Simpson took 8.5%.

The National Front gained its first ever councillor on **Markyate** Parish council in St Albans, when Simon Deacon was elected unopposed. In the more significant borough and district elections the NF's best result was in **Great Yarmouth**, where party chairman Tom Holmes, despite being restricted

by a curfew sentence following his outrageous conviction under the Race Act, won 298 votes (22.9%), 3% down on his 25.9% last year. Derek Godfrey in **South Bedfordshire**'s Caddington, Hyde & Slip End won 11.2%, while new parish councillor Simon Deacon won 11.3% in **Dacorum**'s Grovehill ward.

The North East region National Front surprised many observers by outpolling the BNP in the **North Tyneside** council area, NF candidate Rob Batten won 14.4% in the Howdon ward, while the best BNP result was in Camperdown ward, where Gordon Steel's 12.7% was down from 17.3% last year. Perhaps the oddest aspect of the council elections in the North East was the appearance of the 'Hollywood Nazi' November 9th Society, in the guise of the newly registered 'Britain First Party', which ran two candidates in Sunderland. John Martin, a former BNP candidate, won 257 votes (11.0%) - only 3 votes behind the BNP - in St Anne's ward, while Julie Potter won 78 votes (3.5%) in Redhill ward.

Once again the England First Party was the most successful of the nationalist parties outside the BNP. In Burnley the new EFP chairman Steven Smith was runner-up in the Cliviger with Worsthorne ward with 372 votes (16.8%), despite being opposed by local BNP organiser Dave Shapcott who finished a poor third. Elsewhere in Burnley EFP campaign director Simon Bennett won 398 votes (25.6%) in Queensgate ward.

EFP candidate Paul Frankland won 157 votes (12.4%) in the Primrose ward of **Ribble Valley**, while in Blackburn's Mill Hill ward EFP candidate Kevin Shaw was runner-up with 302 votes (18.2%), defeating the sitting Liberal Democrat councillor. In Blackburn's Higher Croft ward the EFP's Ian Lofthouse won 269 votes (15.2%).

The EFP's only failure was in Darwen's Sunnyhurst ward, where the party leadership miscalculated in standing Mark Waring against Tony Melia, millionaire leader of a new party called *For Darwen*. Mr Melia won by a landslide, while Mr Waring's campaign was hopelessly overshadowed and he took only 2.4%. *For Darwen* is now a partner in the ruling coalition on Blackburn with Darwen council, alongside the Conservative and Liberal Democrat parties, a situation which raises interesting questions since alongside Cllr Melia the party's other two representatives are former EFP councillor Michael Johnson and former BNP organiser Trevor Maxfield.

Left-wing fringe parties made less impact this year. In 2003 and 2004 a strong reaction against the war in Iraq boosted George Galloway's Respect Coalition, especially in Asian areas. This year Respect won again in the Muslim-dominated wards of Sparkbrook in Birmingham and Town Centre in **Preston**. Former coal miner Ray Holmes won the formerly safe Labour (and almost all-white) Shirebrook ward in **Bolsover** - a very rare Respect victory in a non-Muslim area. Respect's sister party north of the border - Solidarity - won a seat on **Glasgow** City Council in the Craigton ward, easily defeating the rival far left Scottish Socialist Party, from which Solidarity split last year.

The Green Party fielded 1,419 council candidates. In **Lancaster** the Greens became the largest party on the city council, retaining the seven seats it was defending and adding a further five gains. In **Brighton** they gained six seats, doubling their strength on the council. In **Norwich** all three defending Green councillors held their seats, an additional seat was gained from the Liberal Democrats, and across the Norwich South constituency of former Home Secretary Charles Clarke the Greens won more votes than any other party - putting them on course for a remarkable General Election gain in a year or two's time.

The resignation of Prime Minister Tony Blair could lead to a very different situation for the BNP - new PM Gordon Brown will inevitably have an electoral 'honeymoon' period when Labour results will improve, and the overdue departure of the unpopular Blair will boost morale among Labour activists. What were already seriously disappointing election results will get worse unless the BNP can also find a way to boost morale and improve organisation.

Next year seven BNP councillors will be defending their seats: **Sharon Wilkinson** in Hapton with Park, Burnley; **David Exley** in Heckmondwike, Kirklees; **James Lloyd** in Princes End, Sandwell; **Mark Leat** in Longton North, Stoke, who for the time being is not a member of the BNP, having defected in May 2007; and all three of the party's Epping Forest wards - **Terence Farr** (Loughton Alderton), **Thomas Richardson** (Loughton Broadway) and his wife **Patricia Richardson** (Loughton Fairmead).

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England

Barking & Dagenham:

Goresbrook ward - won by Cllr Dan Kelley at September 2004 by-election with 1,072 votes (51.9%); lost following Cllr Kelley's resignation at June 2005 by-election with 791 votes (32.9%); two seats gained at all-out 2006 election by Cllrs Richard Barnbrook and Tracy Lansdown

Blackburn with Darwen:

Mill Hill ward - won by Cllr Robin Evans in November 2002 by-election with 577 votes (32.1%); lost in 2004 all-out election with 377 votes; 2nd in 2006 with 437 votes (25.7%); 4th in 2007 with 216 votes (13.0%)

Bradford:

Keighley West ward - Cllr Angie Clarke elected top of the poll in 2004 with 1,659 votes; Cllr Clarke resigned in 2006 and the BNP lost the consequent by-election in March 2006 with 1,216 votes (31.4%); lost again in May 2006 with 1,493 votes (33.0%); lost in 2007 with 740 votes (18.2%)

Queensbury ward - won by Cllr Paul Cromie in 2006 with 1,829 votes (38.5%); won again by Cllr Lynda Cromie with 1,718 votes (36.6%)

Wibsey ward - Cllr Arthur Redfearn elected in third place at the 2004 all-out election with 1,355 votes; lost in 2006 with 1,251 votes (30.4%); lost in 2007 with 1,128 votes (27.8%)

Worth Valley ward - Cllr Chris Kirby elected in third place at the 2004 all-out election with 1,480 votes; lost in 2006 with 1,161 votes (24.6%); lost in 2007 with 766 votes (17.2%)

Wyke ward - Cllr Jim Lewthwaite elected in second place at the 2004 all-out election with 1,583 votes; lost in 2006 with 1,142 votes (28.7%); lost in 2007 with 1,103 votes (27.9%)

Broxbourne:

Rosedale ward - won by Cllr Ray Johns in 2003 with 496 votes (48.4%); 2nd in 2006 with 578 votes (41.6%); Cllr Johns defeated in 2007 with 343 votes (28.1%)

Burnley:

Briercliffe ward - won by Cllr Patricia Thomson in 2003 with 877 votes (51.9%); lost in 2007 with 515 votes (28.9%)

Brunshaw ward - won by Cllr Maureen Stowe in 2003 with 715 votes (37.0%); Cllr Stowe resigned from the BNP in February 2004; lost in 2004 with 510 votes (22.2%); 3rd in 2006 with 606 votes (18.6%); 2nd in February 2007 by-election with 538 votes (27.1%); 3rd in 2007 with 467 votes (26.2%)

Cliviger with Worsthorne - Cllr David Edwards elected in second place at 2002 all-out election; won again by Cllr Brian Turner in 2003 with 795 votes (32.8%); 2nd in 2004 with 647 votes (25.2%); 3rd in 2007 with 260 votes (11.8%)

Gannow ward - Cllr Terry Grogan elected in third place at 2002 all-out election; won again by Cllr Carol Hughes in 2003 with 687 votes (38.6%); 2nd in 2004 with 583 votes (29.1%); won by Cllr Derek Dawson in 2006 with 559 votes (31.7%); lost in 2007 with 484 votes (28.5%)

Hapton with Park ward - won by Cllr Len Starr in 2003 with 661 votes (40.1%); won again by Cllr Sharon Wilkinson in 2004 with 615 votes (29.6%); third and final seat won by Cllr David Thomson with 622 votes (34.4%); retained by Cllr Starr in 2007 with 620 votes (35.8%)

Lanehead ward - won by Cllr Luke Smith in 2003 with 688 votes (34.6%); Cllr Smith was expelled from the BNP in autumn 2003; ward never contested by the BNP since 2003

Rosegrove with Lowerhouse ward - Cllr Carol Hughes elected in third place at 2002 all-out election; second in 2004 with 688 votes (37.3%); second in 2006 with 555 votes (30.3%); second in 2007 with 489 votes (30.7%)

Whittlefield with Iglenhill ward - Cllr Barry Birks elected in second place with 654 votes at dual vacancy election in 2003; 2nd with 461 votes (23.1%) in 2006; 2nd with 323 votes (16.3%) in 2007

Calderdale:

Mixenden ward - won by Cllr Adrian Marsden at January 2003 by-election; disappeared in 2004 boundary changes

Ilklingworth ward - won by Cllr Richard Mulhall in 2003; disappeared in 2004 boundary changes

Ilklingworth & Mixenden ward - Cllrs Richard Mulhall (1,314 votes) and Geoff Wallace (1,208 votes) elected in second and third place at 2004 all-out election; Cllr Wallace was re-elected in 2006 with 1,075 votes (35.6%); Cllr Mulhall defeated in 2007 with 974 votes (30.3%)

Town ward - Cllr Adrian Marsden elected in third place at 2004 all-out election with 1,095 votes; lost in 2006 with 748 votes (26.4%); lost in 2007 with 537 votes (19.1%)

Dudley:

Castle & Priory ward - won by Cllr Simon Darby in 2003 with 1,069 votes (42.7%); defeated at 2004 all-out election; 2nd in 2006 with 890 votes (24.3%); 3rd in 2007 with 580 votes (16.9%)

Epping Forest:

Loughton Alderton ward - won by Cllr Terence Farr in 2004 with 315 votes (27.5%); second seat won by Cllr Rodney Law in 2007 with 518 votes (37.6%)

Loughton Broadway ward - won by Cllr Thomas Richardson in 2006 with 357 votes (33.6%); second seat won by Cllr Susan Clapp in 2007 with 537 votes (39.3%)

Loughton Fairmead ward - won by Cllr Patricia Richardson in 2006 with 258 votes (26.6%); second seat won by Cllr Peter Turpin in 2007 with 427 votes (34.5%)

Kirklees:

Dewsbury East ward - won by Cllr Colin Auty in 2006 with 1,902 votes (35.6%); lost in 2007 with 2,088 votes (34.7%)

Heckmondwike ward - Cllr David Exley won August 2003 by-election with 1,607 votes (27.7%); re-elected with 2,076 votes at 2004 all-out election; Cllr Roger Roberts won a second seat in 2006 with 2,035 votes (36.6%); lost in 2007 with 1,741 votes (32.6%)

Leeds:

Morley South ward - won by Cllr Chris Beverley in 2006 with 2,083 votes (32.9%); lost in 2007 with 1,928 votes (29.0%)

Redditch:

Winyates ward - won by Cllr David Enderby in 2006 with 890 votes (31.4%); lost in 2007 with 600 votes (21.6%)

Sandwell:

Great Bridge ward - won by Cllr David Watkins in 2003 with 772 votes (31.5%); lost in 2004 all-out election with 880 votes; won by Cllr Simon Smith in 2006 with 1,278 votes (45.1%); lost in 2007 with 941 votes (30.1%)

Princes End ward - won by Cllr John Salvage in 2003 with 754 votes (37.0%); Cllr Salvage defeated at 2004 all-out election but Cllr James Lloyd elected with 987 votes; second seat won by Cllr Russell Green with 1,128 votes (43.5%); lost in 2007 with 878 votes (34.9%)

Tividale ward - won by Cllr Carl Butler in 2006 with 1,191 votes (37.0%); lost in 2007 with 938 votes (29.8%)

Solihull:

Chelmsley Wood ward - won by Cllr George Morgan in 2006 with 707 votes (33.0%); lost in 2007 with 721 votes (30.7%)

Stoke-on-Trent:

Abbey Green ward - won by Cllr Neil Walker in 2006 with 744 votes (24.9%); second seat won by Cllr Ellie Walker in 2007 with 770 votes (27.3%)

Bentilee & Townsend ward - won by Cllr Phillip Sandland in 2006 with 735 votes (33.3%); second seat won by Cllr David Marfleet in 2007 with 676 votes (30.0%)

Longton North ward - won by Cllr Steve Batkin in 2003 with 948 votes (38.2%); second seat won by Cllr Mark Leat in 2004 with 956 votes (35.2%); second in 2006 with 1,350 votes (39.2%); Cllr Batkin defeated in 2007 with 1,418 votes (39.5%); Cllr Leat resigned from the BNP a few days later

Weston & Meir North ward - won by Cllr Anthony Simmonds in 2006 with 945 votes (32.9%); second seat won by Cllr Michael Coleman in 2007 with 1,041 votes (33.4%)

Thurrock:

Grays Riverside ward - won by Cllr Nick Geri at a by-election in September 2003 with 552 votes (38.2%); Cllr Geri defeated at all-out election in 2004 with 479 votes; lost in 2006 with 487 votes (27.8%); lost in 2007 with 436 votes (25.6%)

BNP in Scotland and Wales

This year for the first time the BNP contested every region of Scotland and Wales at the elections for the Scottish Parliament and the Welsh Assembly - with very different results.

In Scotland the tradition of poor racial nationalist election results continued. The total BNP vote was 24,616 (1.2%) across the entire country, which meant that not only was the party beaten by the big four parties (Labour, the SNP, the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats), it also lagged behind four minor parties (the Greens, Scottish Senior Citizens, Solidarity, and the Scottish Christian Party). Even in its best region, Glasgow, the BNP polled only 1.9%.

Wales has never had any tradition of support for racial nationalism either, but here the BNP came close to achieving a minor breakthrough, which would have greatly surprised many people in the movement, including the present author.

Across Wales the party won 42,197 votes (4.3%) and in two regions it came fairly close to winning a seat under the Assembly's Additional Member voting system. In the South Wales West region, which includes



Nick Griffin with Welsh Assembly candidates in Aberavon

Swansea, the party list headed by Clive Bennett achieved the BNP's best performance - 8,993 votes (5.5%). In North Wales the BNP polled 9,986 votes (5.1%), again not far off electing Ennys Hughes to the Assembly.

Obviously these results were a significant achievement for the Welsh BNP, and the challenge now will be to prove that they were not a flash in the pan caused by Welsh resentment at the sudden rush of immigrants from Eastern Europe who have arrived recently in many parts of Wales.

Many readers will wonder - why the big difference between Scotland and Wales? I can offer only the following partial explanations.

North of the border the tide of Scottish nationalism has risen at a fairly even rate across the country, with the SNP a significant challenger for power almost everywhere. In Wales the 'nationalist' party Plaid Cymru has always had a more localised appeal, tending to be either very strong or negligible. It has also in recent years become even more blatantly left-wing and multiracialist than its Scottish equivalent.

In Scotland racial nationalism has tended to be both associated with and overshadowed by religious sectarianism - you wouldn't get many Celtic fans voting BNP! Another problem for our Scots comrades is that the race problem has tended to afflict inner city areas that were already so demoralised that it was difficult to stir up any resistance (and what political reaction there was among the white 'underclass' tended to benefit the far left Scottish Socialist Party, until that party's unlamented collapse into scandal and splits).

In Wales by contrast the sudden rise in immigration - albeit often white immigration from Eastern Europe - has afflicted White areas that still had a strong sense of community and cohesion, so conditions were ideal for a backlash.

Even so, I have to confess I didn't see this one coming. Well done Wales BNP!

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England

Notice - for British Isles /European readers

We now have a new postal address for readers in the British Isles/Europe

BCM Box 7318

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Please note that we are in the process of closing down the Blackburn P.O. Box in favor of the new London address. Make sure that any further correspondence or merchandise orders go to this new address. Don't worry if you have just sent something to the old Blackburn address, since we will continue to pick up mail from here for the next month or so.

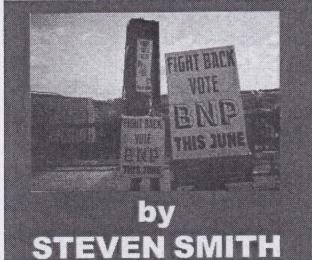
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HOW IT WAS DONE

**The rise of Burnley BNP:
the inside story**



by
STEVEN SMITH

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H&D assistant editor in U.S. and France

At the end of May I visited the USA and France to work on several projects with Lady Michèle Renouf and attended a conference in Hillsboro, West Virginia.

The conference was hosted by the National Alliance, founded by the legendary Dr William Pierce, and now re-emerging after a period of turmoil as perhaps the most serious and significant racial nationalist organisation in America, under the leadership of Erich Gliebe.

The NA has built a superb meeting hall in memory of Dr Pierce, who died almost five years ago on July 23rd 2002. This proved an excellent venue for the two-day conference, devoted to the theme of historical revisionism. The weekend saw one of the largest gatherings since Dr Pierce's death at the NA's famous Hillsboro compound, an inspirational location which is a beacon of hope for embattled racial nationalists worldwide.

Speakers discussed the revisionist challenge to historical orthodoxy regarding the alleged holocaust of six million European Jews in the years before 1945; the recent intensification of the legal oppression of revisionists in several European countries, including the imprisonment of David Irving, Ernst Zundel and Germar Rudolf; and the consequences of sixty years of holocaust mythology for the cause of racial nationalism, espoused by many though not all of the conference participants.

Speakers included Paul Fromm, the Canadian teacher who has been his country's most effective activist on immigration issues; Dr Edward Fields, editor and publisher of *The Truth at Last* who has campaigned tirelessly to defend white rights for half a century; Willis Carto, another legend of our movement, whose magazine *The Barnes Review* is one of the world's most important outlets for revisionist material; Knud Eriksen from Denmark, who gave a fascinating account of varying analyses of the Jewish question, from Douglas Reed to David Duke, and who has very usefully published Douglas Reed's book *The Controversy of Zion* on the internet at <http://knud.eriksen.adr.dk>; Mark Franklin, who has produced a number of DVDs and audio-visual presentations which counter the

various myths of the holocaust propagandists; Joseph McGinness, an American lawyer who has represented several cases of alleged "war criminals" and delivered a devastating exposé of the disreputable methods of the "Office of Special Investigations", a special Justice Department unit created solely for the purpose of re-investigating "nazi war crimes"; and Lady Michèle Renouf, who brought the conference up to date with the latest news from European courts - the frontline of the battle to defend free academic enquiry - and also broadened the discussion to look at some of the reasons why American and European culture remains in thrall to our enemies.

The NA is likely to bring out a DVD of the conference later this year - watch out for details in the next issue of *H&D*, which will also carry a fuller report on the progress which the NA is making in broadcasting the racial nationalist message across America.

Our return journey took us via Paris, where we witnessed the latest of several court appearances by Professor Robert Faurisson, the retired French academic whose courageous struggle for historical accuracy has seen him repeatedly attacked by Jewish terrorists, then made the object of a special law introduced by the former prime minister Laurent Fabius and the Communist MP Pierre Gayssot, specifically to criminalise anyone who questions the historical truth of the Holocaust.

This latest trial stems from an interview which Prof Faurisson gave to an Iranian journalist and which he did not expect ever to be broadcast inside France.

While in Paris we met another courageous revisionist, M. Georges Theil, who has just been sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined more than \$135,000 (plus legal costs), for his authorship of a book published in English as *Heresy in 21st Century France*. M. Theil does not have the financial means to meet these fines personally. Readers wishing to help may contact him at the following address: **M. Georges Theil, BP 50 38, F-38037 Grenoble Cedex 2, France.** Copies of his book (in English) can be purchased from the above address for €20 or \$25, including postage.



Book Review: *Homo Americanus: Child of the Postmodern Age*, by Tomislav Sunic

Published by Tomislav Sunic (2007), ISBN 1-4196-5984-7, 214pp, paperback. Available from www.amazon.com for \$15.99 or www.amazon.co.uk for £10.10

Heritage and Destiny readers are already indebted to Dr Tomislav Sunic, a former Croatian diplomat, for his wide ranging analysis of the European New Right, *Against Democracy and Equality*, reviewed in issue 20. Dr Sunic has now produced what many will regard as a doubly dangerous book. Not only does he dare to write openly about the Jewish Question - a temerity which invites prosecution in many European countries - but he goes much further than most critics of Jewish influence in America in tracing the roots of a cultural malaise which lies behind the slavish U.S. commitment to the Zionist project, all the way back beyond the familiar neocon targets, via 'Christian Zionism', and ultimately to the Christian origins - the founding myths - of America.

As a friend of mine aptly commented recently: "You don't have to be Jewish to be Jew-ish". Sunic notes that:

The Jewish-American lobby has its supporters among Christian Gentiles who often wish to show in public that they are more Jewish than the Jews themselves. This trait of political mimicry is widespread among American intellectuals and politicians who also wish to prove that they are more Zionist than Zionist Jews.

This book was published before the recent death of the most politically influential Christian Zionist, Jerry Falwell, but revelations in some of Falwell's obituaries bolster Dr Sunic's case. It turns out that when Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor at Osirak in 1981, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin briefed Falwell by telephone even before he called the Reagan White House, demonstrating a shrewd appreciation of the realities of power in the Republican Party, and of the origins of the alliance between American conservatism and Zionism.

Dr Sunic does not present Christian Zionism as some crude conspiracy of venal pastors and crypto-Jews. Nor does he view the U.S.-Zionist embrace (as more shallow analyses by more orthodox political commentators have tended to) as merely contingent on the 'neoconservative' reaction (developing out of early American Trotskyism) against Stalinist 'anti-semitism'.

His approach is to set Christian Zionism in the context of America's broader political culture. Dr Sunic maintains that a fundamental deceit is at the core of the American system, just as it was behind the Iron Curtain. But most victims of Soviet tyranny had seen through the official lies decades before the system's final collapse and had been only maintaining a polite fiction of believing in communist ideology.

In America, by contrast, politicians and scholars, let alone the masses, passionately believe in every written word of democratic discourse... [As] an unwritten rule, seldom can one see rallies in America that challenge the democratic substance of Americanism or the ceremonial language of the American ruling class.

...To put it crudely, postmodern Americans and the Americanized masses in Europe are better fooled and deceived by official propaganda than were the Sovietized and communized masses in Eastern Europe.

Due to the torrent of meaningless vocables and idioms, such as 'human rights' and 'democracy', the thought control and intellectual repression in postmodern America functions far better.

The postmodern world appears to allow this American ideology to be adopted with infinite flexibility by former leftists and 'postcommunists', eager to extend (and profit from) market liberalism amid the ruins of the Eastern Bloc. As Dr Sunic observes, one reason for this is that Americanism has always parroted slogans about equality and global humanity. Even as Marxism has been officially consigned to the museums, Soviet-style slogans about "ethnic sensitivity training" and the like proliferate in American public life, especially in academia.

No longer are professors required to demonstrate skills in their subject matters; instead they must parade with sentimental and self-deprecating statements which, as a rule, denigrate European cultural heritage.

The very ubiquity of these messages, Dr Sunic suggests, is an indication of the underlying weakness of the American system rather than a sign of strength, let alone permanence.

If something is 'self-evident' it does not need to be repeated ad infinitum, it need only be stated once. Communist systems were replete with 'self-evident truths' and questioning that truth could land a dissident in jail. One may surmise that if a political

belief or an idea, such as is the case with Americanism today, is founded on strong empirical evidence, it does not need to be repeated ad nauseam. Conversely, if an ideology or a political belief is founded on frail evidence, its enforcers and disciples are obliged to resort to its constant repetition.

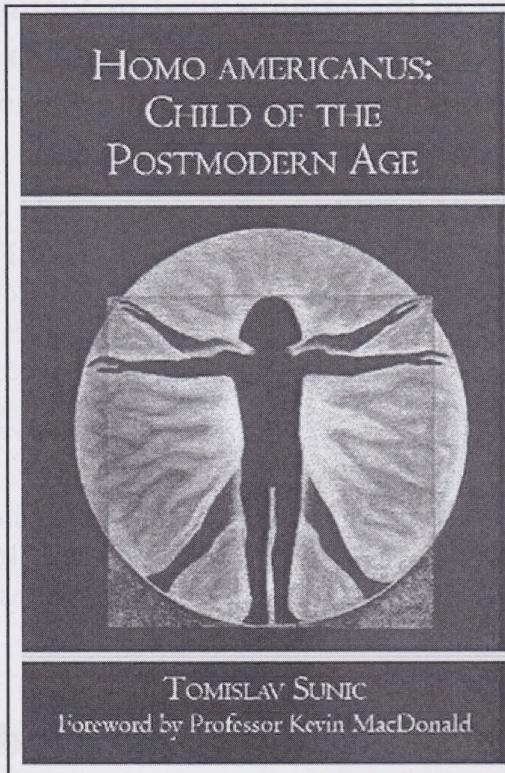
Dr Sunic quotes Jean Baudrillard, the postmodernist critic of America, who has died since this book went to press, to support his argument that the "constant verbal and visual featuring of Jewish Holocaust symbolism" creates a "saturation process among the audience as was once the case with former Holocaust symbolism". Relentless exterminationist propaganda, not to mention the vicious persecution of those who dissent from the dominant ideology, becomes self defeating.

In Baudrillard's words even the image of Auschwitz itself - the holy of holies - becomes hyperreality: "not a site of annihilation but a medium of dissuasion". In other words the exterminationists themselves eventually transform Auschwitz in the public mind from a "historical fact" to a propaganda or marketing tool.

Let us hope that this prospect of exterminationist hegemony defeating itself - or to quote Marx providing its own gravediggers - brings some comfort to its interim victims, such as Ernst Zundel and Germar Rudolf. As Dr Sunic notes elsewhere:

Despite its vaunted First Amendment, America has also shown on countless occasions how it rids itself of its own heretics - often under cover of free speech and in the name of proverbial human rights. American politicians and academics are aware of the fact that even a minor critical comment about Jews and Judaism can ruin their career - and life.

H&D readers will be familiar with the standard treatment of "anti-semitism" which treats it as a form of mental illness. Serious criticism



of Judaism cannot even be discussed in a rational manner, even to be refuted. Both Americans and Jews therefore appear immune from introspection, which Sunic concludes may eventually prove a weakness.

This is more than a political, propagandistic sleight of hand. It stems from the very founding of America and the notion of "self-chosenness" which conditions Americans' view of themselves. The German social scientist Werner Sombart - a leftwinger who was by no means an anti-semit - wrote in 1913 that "what we call Americanism is nothing else than the Jewish spirit distilled," and few would dispute that this remains a reasonable summary of *Homo Americanus* almost a century later.

After the events of September 11th 2001 President Bush and his allies - notably the overtly Christian Tony Blair - implied that our common Christian heritage helped to bind Americans and Europeans, and contributed to a supposedly widespread European reaction that "we are all New Yorkers" after 9/11.

Yet as the eminent political philosopher of the French New Right Alain de Benoist has written, the Christian "self-chosenness" built into America's founding myths involves a rejection of their European heritage.

"Not only did the Americans desire to break away from Europe," writes de Benoist. "They also wanted to found a society which would be capable of regenerating the whole of mankind. They wanted to create a Promised Land which would become a universal republic. This Biblical theme which is at the heart of the Puritan mind comes back over and over again as the real *leitmotiv* in the entire American history."

We can see the consequence of this Judeo-Christian messianism in the bloody chaos of Iraq.

Dr Sunic suggests that the constant self-censorship which Americans impose on themselves, by treating any serious criticism of Judaism as psychopathic "anti-semitism", is dangerously artificial and sows the seeds of future conflict:

Mendacity carries the germ of a civil war. The entire Western history, particularly since the First World War, has abundantly proven that distorted self-perceptions, as well as the romanticized perception of the "Other," if based on negative wishful thinking, lead to war and chaos. Eventually, both American Jews and American Gentiles will be pitted into an ugly clash from which there will be no escape for any of them.

...If the subject of Jews is mentioned in America, then it is usually in a laudatory fashion, which clearly points to a morbid desire of postmodern American white elites to curry favor with the Jews. These same individuals will be the first to declare themselves certified anti-Semites when an opportunistic moment becomes official enough for pogroms and Jew baiting.

Yet Dr Sunic goes on, in a section which should be compulsory reading for many in the movement, especially the many varieties of Christian "anti-semit", to reject the most obvious forms of Jewish conspiracy theory.

Contrary to classical anti-Semitic arguments, strong Jewish influence in America is not only the product of Jews; it is the logical result of Gentiles' acceptance of the Jewish founding myths that have seeped over centuries into Europe and America in their diverse Christian modalities. Postmodern Americanism is just the latest secular version of the Judean mindset.

...Blaming American Jews for extraterrestrial powers and their purported conspiracy to subvert Gentile culture borders on delusion and only reflects the absence of dialogue. American anti-Semitic delusions only provide legitimacy to American Jews in their constant search for a real or surreal anti-Semitic boogieman around the corner. Without the spectre of anti-Semitism, Jews would likely assimilate quickly and hence disappear. Thus, anti-Semitism provides Jews with alibis to project themselves as victims of Gentile prejudice. Consequently, it assigns them a cherished role of posing as the sole educational super-ego for Americans and by proxy the entire world.

The logic of Dr Sunic's argument is that an American patriot must

make a conscious effort to free himself from postmodern America. While "diversity" is the postmodernists' magic word, their ideology actually enforces uniformity. Postmodernist "tolerance" is paradoxically tyrannical; any and all accepted truth is open to question in theory, but in practice certain "truths" related to ethnic identities have a privileged status.

An American hero for Dr Sunic in this context was Ezra Pound, imprisoned and (Soviet-style) confined to a lunatic asylum by his fellow Americans for his unorthodox views in the 1940s and 1950s. Emigrating after his release in 1958, Pound told a crowd of supporters in Naples: "I left for good a psychiatric asylum of 180 million people."

More traditional conservatives might usefully contemplate Pound's assessment of the American founding father Thomas Jefferson in *Jefferson and/or Mussolini*, first published in 1935: "The heritage of Jefferson, Quincy Adams, old John Adams, Jackson, Van Buren is HERE, NOW in the Italian peninsula at the beginning of the fascist

second decennio, not in Massachusetts or Delaware."

Dr Sunic will raise a few eyebrows in the movement with his criticism of racialists and other paleo-conservatives for their fixation on genetic determinism and consequent preoccupation with IQ and other forms of scientific assessment, while neglecting any serious examination of culture, art or language.

Furthermore, American racialism, which boasts some intelligent writers, hardly squares with Biblical fundamentalism, which continues to be the trademark of most American traditionalists and racialists. As long as traditionalist Americans continue to lug about their monotheistic deities, they will be in a permanent position of political contradiction. Their neurotic behaviour, i.e. the acceptance of Christian ecumenism on the one hand and the tacit approval of racial segregation on the other, cannot be a weapon for cultural success.

If racial nationalists are to have any hope of capturing cultural hegemony, they need to step back from the "hyperanalytical" approach which Dr Sunic criticises and revive our European heritage, imbued by classical values. Any readers feeling depressed by such temporary setbacks as BNP election results or petty factionalism can turn to the few lines that conclude Sunic's fourth chapter:

Who knows, with the death of communism and the exhaustion of postmodern Americanism, one may be witnessing the dawn of a new American culture and a return to ancient European heritage. Who can dispute the fact that Athens was the homeland of European America before Jerusalem became its painful edifice?

Reviewed by Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England



Book Review: *Shots Fired: Sam Francis on America's Culture War* - Part I

Published by Fitzgerald Griffin Foundation, 2007, ISBN 0-9777362-0-2, 392pp. Available from FGF Books, PO Box 270, Vienna, VA 22183, USA or online from www.shotsfired.us for £18.95 (post-paid).

The leading French *Nouvelle Droite* intellectual Alain de Benoist once lamented that America appeared to have no nationalist political movement in between an irrelevant fringe comprising Hollywood Nazis and the bedsheets brigade and Establishment “Conservatives” pledged to undying loyalty to the Almighty Dollar and its plutocratic acolytes and the State of Israel. This volume of essays by a man described by the far-Left Southern Poverty Law Center as “the ‘philosopher king’ of the radical Right”, the late Sam Francis, reveals that such appearances are deceptive. America clearly does have those espousing a sane, radical, reasoned nationalist ideology. Even if there is, sadly, much less evidence of them acquiring an effective political movement to advance them in the United States.

Dr. Sam Francis was born in Tennessee in 1947. Completing his formal education with a Ph.D. in modern history from the University of North Carolina, he served his political apprenticeship as a “policy wonk” at the prestigious Heritage Foundation, specialising in foreign affairs and internal security issues. He then went to work on Capitol Hill as legislative assistant for national security affairs to Republican Senator from North Carolina John East. Finding his metier in journalism, Dr Francis rose to be deputy editorial page editor of the conservative *Washington Times* from 1987 to 1991, in the process winning the Distinguished Writing Award for Editorial Writing from the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1989 and again in 1990. He continued to be a *Washington Times* columnist until 1995, after which, until his untimely death in February 2005, he was a syndicated columnist, with articles appearing in the *New York Times*, *USA Today*, the *Spectator*, the leading US conservative magazine *National Review* and the *American Conservative*. When he passed away, Tennessee Republican Congressman John Duncan stood up in the US House of Representatives to deliver a eulogy: “I admired his courage. He was politically incorrect on almost everything, which made him right on most things”. Whilst one of the two most internationally prominent American newspapers, the *Washington Post*, obituarised him as “an outspoken voice of American conservatism”.

Anyone in Britain with that kind of track record, and with MPs ready to rise on their hind legs in the House of Commons to eulogise him at his passing etc, would simply be a Tory and no real friend, at least not openly, to Race or Nation. But in America, things are interestingly different. Sam Francis certainly all his life called himself a conservative. Indeed, latterly he proudly avowed the label “paleo-conservative”, to distinguish himself as what he considered a traditional American conservative from the “neoconservatives” whose baleful influence on the current Bush Presidency is written

in blood on the sand of Iraq – the blood of brave young Americans and Britons, not that of the neocons safe inside the Washington Beltway, sadly.

But Sam Francis was a conservative of a stripe very different not only from the US neocons but also from the British Conservative Party, certainly that of Tony Blair wannabe David Cameron but also that of proto-neocon Margaret Thatcher. As these – often brilliantly-written and erudite – essays, written in the last fifteen years of his life, make clear, Dr Francis’ conservatism was a radical one rooted in race, blood and birth, not a cosmopolitan creed exalting greed, gold and what Dr Francis himself denounced as the veneration of “Economic Man”.

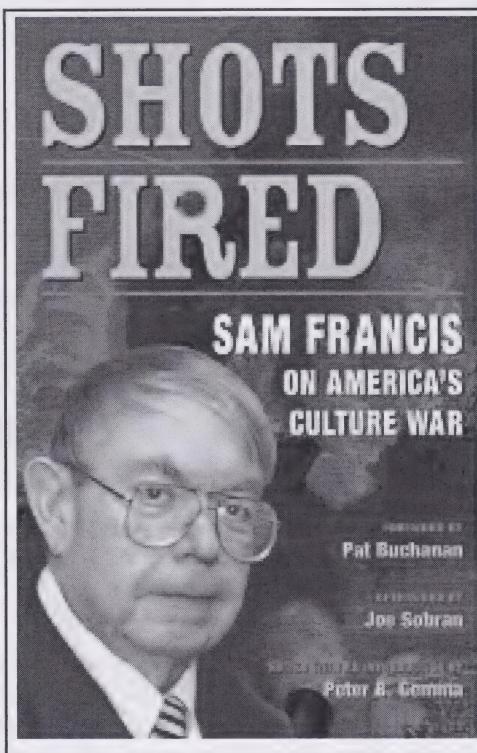
Indeed, Dr Francis waged unrelenting war against the latter kind of “conservatism” and its “neoconservative” exponents, whose view of America was expressed by the neocons’ pet President, George W. Bush, in May 2003 – “To be an American is not a matter of blood or birth”. Because – as Dr Francis revealingly quotes the doyen and godfather of neoconservatism, ex-Marxist Irving Kristol, as saying – their America’s “identity is ideological, like the Soviet Union of yesteryear and the United States of today” (Kristol’s words, not Francis’!).

This collection of Dr Francis’ essays is worth reading simply because it blows the gaff, in their own words, on the real nature of, and threat to every other land and people posed by, the current Neocon USA. He reveals them as quite openly believing in what amounts to world conquest. They believe their USA, like the old USSR, is an entity united not around a people or nation but an ideology. An ideology it is their mission to spread to all mankind, by force if necessary. And which, if accepted by any other people, makes them potentially – and ideally one day – actually, “Americans”. Citizens of what they openly call “the first universal nation”.

No wonder some neocons openly aspire one day to incorporating Britain, Australasia and – of course – the State of Israel into a Greater USA! An aspiration not without its sympathisers in the ranks of “New Labour” and Cameroon Conservatives in the UK. An aspiration every bit as dangerous to the freedom of the world and its peoples as was its Communist counterpart sixty years ago.

But with which Dr Francis will have no truck whatsoever. In words the like of which you will wait a very long time to hear from any British “conservative” he berates the neocons for undermining “the actual institutional structure of the West – in class and order, clan and family, community and nation, blood and soil – without which the faith, the heroism, and the mind of the West cannot be sustained.”

“As for being an American” retorts Francis “of course it’s a matter of blood and birth”. It always was, he points out, because “the White guys who actually fought the War for Independence and wrote the defining political documents of the nation, did not



believe they were, should be, or could be a ‘universal nation’”.

He cites Founding Father John Jay in the *Federalist Papers* – the basis of the 1789 US Constitution:, describing the America they were seeking to found as being “one united people, a people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language”. A fair description of America in 1776, but the very opposite of that of 2007.

So it will come as no surprise then to learn that

Dr Francis was an outspoken opponent of Third World immigration into the US, and indeed in 2003 he wrote a book on the subject *Ethnopolitics: Immigration, Race and the American Political Future* (which was reviewed in issue 22 of *H&D*).

Dr Francis did not only expose the universalist ideological aspirations of the neocons, and sneer aptly at their hijacking of slogans about defending the West “The high heroism of the Odyssey, the Crusades, the *conquistadores*, the pioneers of the American frontier devolved into sending money to Jonas Savimbi and Ariel Sharon”.

More fundamentally, he got up the noses – in more ways than one, perhaps - of the neocons by daring to mention the fact that most of them are Jews and to suggest that might not be wholly unrelated to the fanatical support for the State of Israel, regardless of American interests, that typifies neoconservatism and led it to incite US invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq (invasions which, along with their 1991 precursor, Dr Francis opposed before they happened, let alone became obvious failures).

Indeed, Dr Francis is not afraid to say the thing which President Richard M Nixon famously admitted, in an Oval Office conversation with Billy Graham, he also knew but dared not say: as Dr Francis puts it bluntly “a great deal of the dominance of liberalism in the news and entertainment media – not to mention culture and politics generally – is, quite simply, due to Jewish influence”.

But that willingness to state a Forbidden Truth that even “the most powerful man in the world” a President of the United States, admitted he “can’t ever say” did not lead Dr Francis into the opposite trap. That of arguing that because it is not true that the Jews, as a self-aware entity, control nothing it must be true to say that they therefore control everything. If they did, of course, neither he nor I would have been allowed to publish, nor you to read, these words.

Dr Francis is not afraid to call a Jew a Jew and draw conclusions from that, without descending into the netherworld of obsessive conspiracy theories whose epitome is *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, a ridiculous tome (read it yourself!) which if it did not exist Jews in my opinion would have found most useful to forge themselves to discredit their critics!

Instead, Dr Francis offers a much bigger and more credible culprit for the woes of the West. And again confounds clichés about “conservatism”. Global capitalism, a process, not a plot. From which Jews have certainly benefited, but which neither they



Sam Francis addressing the first ever meeting of American Friends of the BNP, March 1999, Arlington, Virginia; flanked by *H&D*'s Martin Kerr (left) and Glasgow BNP activist Steve Cartwright (right)

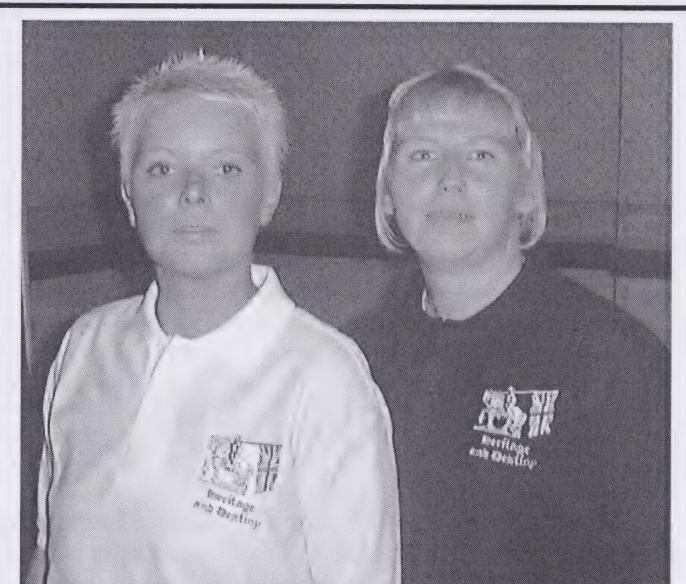
nor anyone else control. In Dr Francis' words: “a few years ago in *Harper's* magazine, a man named David Rieff published an article on how multinational Capitalism was really what he called ‘multiculturalism’s silent partner’ because, he wrote ‘the reality is that no serious player in the (global) business world has anything but the most vestigial or sentimental interest in Western Civilization ...Capitalism is the bull in the china shop of human history”.

“Corporations” Dr

Francis continues “have no particular commitment to any particular country or culture, and it is in their interests to break down national borders and national cultures for the purpose of promoting a global economy, in which all human beings are merely producers and consumers and are bound only by economic relationships and not the bonds of nationality, region, religion, race or culture”.

Reviewed by Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

Editor's note: Part II of Ian Freeman's book review will be published in our next issue.



H&D Polo shirts now back in stock

We now have for sale *Heritage and Destiny* polo-shirts (in black only). These attractive shirts have the *H&D* logo of the Knight on horseback carrying the Union Jack flag (in full color) with the words *Heritage and Destiny* underneath. They are available in small, medium, large, X large and XX large for only £18.00 or \$33.00 USA from BCM Box 7318, London, WC1N 3XX, England. For overseas orders please add another £2.00 (\$3.00) for postage. These are very good quality shirts, not the rubbish you get from the Far East ..

The People of Northern Europe - Part III

The European Neolithic

From a purely technical point of view the term "Neolithic" refers to a new kind of technique in the manufacture of stone implements and weapons. This is the technique of polishing. It was new, however, only in the sense of general application to flint and other kinds of stone. The technique of polishing had already been used in the Mesolithic period in the making of bone and horn implements. But Neolithic in addition to meaning "New Stone Age" can also be used to describe a way of life. This new way has been called the Neolithic Revolution.

From the earliest time down to the beginning of the Neolithic period, man was a hunter or fisher and a food-gatherer. His only attempt at increasing his food supply was by the use of magic and ritual. The change from food-gathering to food-producing was perhaps the most important milestone in the history of human culture. It has completely changed the course of history.

As Northern Europe warmed following the retreat of the last Ice Age, it came to be occupied by hunting and fishing people who may have been kin to the Finns of today. Not dramatically different in physical type from the Germanic peoples, the Finns speak a non-Indo-German language, and it is believed that the ancestors of the Germans only entered Northern Europe with the coming of agriculture.

The domestication of food plants and animals placed a much greater emphasis upon sedentary community life. It brought about the establishment of agricultural villages, a possibility of a store of surplus food, a greater division of labor and the formation of classes. There was a rapid development in the art of pottery making, in part because of the necessity of storage facilities, and in part because of the needs of a sedentary life.

Food surpluses led to trade to exchange food commodities for raw material or other goods from outside. This trade required transportation either by using domesticated animals as beasts of burden or by the development of water transport, in addition to human carriers. Surplus commodities and trade usually involve some system of records. Although this may not have been the reason for the invention of written symbols, it was certainly an important factor in their development for practical use.

Consequences of the Change. With a plentiful food supply there was a rapid increase in population. In many areas this meant expansion to virgin soil, a migration of agricultural populations, sometimes of a peaceful nature, sometimes warlike. Race and language displacement and sometimes mixture also took place.

It is reasonably certain that most of the cultures of Neolithic Europe had an agricultural basis by 2500 B.C. The ancestors of those who today speak Germanic languages may have moved into northern Europe from the areas of the Upper Danube, eventually settling northern Germany and what is today known as Norway and Sweden. Those who remained in central and southern Germany, Austria and Switzerland steadily became differentiated because of the fact that these were small populations spread over a substantial area, and so we find that around 2,000 to 1,000 B.C., separate languages evolve amongst this more or less uniform population, German in the north and Celtic in the south. The Celtic speakers to the south were the first to expand eastwards, southwards and especially westwards, and later the Germanic speakers to the north were similarly to expand southwards and westwards, largely overrunning the Celt settlements in these areas.

Neolithic Cultures. The Indo-Germans are to be found associated with one of the Neolithic cultures of Europe. The important cultures may be listed as:

- a) The Painted Pottery culture of Southeastern Europe.
- b) The Banded Pottery culture of the Danubian area.
- c) The Western European culture (Iberian Peninsula, France and Britain).
- d) The Swiss Lake-Dwelling culture.
- e) The Northern European Megalithic culture.
- f) The Single Grave-Corded Ware-Battle Ax culture of Upper Saxony and Thuringia.
- g) The Bell and Zoned Beaker cultures.

The main area of the Painted Pottery culture was north and west of the Black Sea, an area of very fertile agricultural land. The bearers of this culture had an implement named after its shape, the "shoe-last." It was used as a hoe. They made clay figurines of animals and women, which would indicate that their religion was based upon some form of the fertility cult. They used spiral and meander decorations on their pottery, which was hand-made and sun-dried. But before drying, this pottery was elaborately painted, several colors being used. It is a highly advanced ceramic art, probably as advanced as any before the discovery of the potter's wheel.

Painted Pottery appears to be of Asiatic origin. It is found in Turkestan, on the Asiatic steppes and as far east as China. Important stations in the Near East are Susa and Anau. It is probable that this form of pottery developed in close association with agricultural settlements in East Mesopotamia and then spread in various directions. An attempt to derive the Painted Pottery from the Banded Pottery of the Danube has not proved successful.

The settlements of the Banded Pottery culture are found in the lowest areas of the lower Danube valley. These settlements have yielded evidence of the remains of oxen, goats, sheep, and pigs, also proof that wheat, barley, millet and flax were cultivated. The typical, polished, stone implement is here also the shoe-last. The pottery is unpainted, but has banded and spiral ornamentation. Fertility statuettes are quite common. The people do not seem to have been very warlike, since the only thing resembling a weapon is a disc-shaped mace-head.

Before this outward spread of Celts and Germans, a western European culture covered a wide area and included a number of local cultures. The type of pottery is represented by the Michelsberg ware, a simple unornamented type, showing very little artistic originality. Characteristic of the Western European cultures are the megalithic structures of Spain, France and the British Isles with their chambered graves, menhirs, stone circles, alignments and the Long Barrows of Britain.

One thing seems to be certain: before the expansion of the Celts and Germans there was a population of Mediterranean racial type all along the way from Spain by the Atlantic littoral to the British Isles. This can be demonstrated by the presence of Mediterranean-type skulls in the graves and Long Barrows.

The agriculturists of the Banded Pottery culture exhibited definite expansive tendencies. They expanded to the west, influencing the culture of the Swiss Lake-Dwellings and producing a number of mixed cultures as the result of contact with the Northern Megalithic culture which expanded into Central Germany.

Graves. The typology of the megalithic graves in Northern Europe is quite clear, especially in Jutland, the Danish Islands, in Schleswig-Holstein and in the peripheral regions, Southern Sweden and Northwest Germany. They are classified according to three types: (a) the dolmen, from a Celtic word meaning "round table"; (b) the passage or corridor grave; and (c) the stone cist. This is not only the typological but also the chronological order.

The dolmen is a small chamber designed to contain several burials, erected on the surface of the ground by means of large stones set upright.



An image of a Neolithic warrior, as depicted in H.G. Wells' *Short History of the World*

These are the so-called "erratic blocks" left by the waning ice-sheets. Four or five of these blocks form the walls, and large cover-stones are laid over these. The interstices in the walls are filled with smaller stones and the whole is then covered by a mound of earth, leaving only the top of the cover-stones exposed. In many cases a circle of smaller stones marks the circumference of the earth mound.

The next stage in the evolution was the erection of a short corridor made of two or more smaller stones. With the extension of this corridor over which covering stones were laid the dolmen became a passage grave. This had a much larger chamber, often with smaller auxiliary rooms. Sometimes the passageway was also used for the disposition of the dead.

A variation of the dolmen, and sometimes a combination of the dolmen and the passage grave was the long grave (German *Langgrab*), where in a roughly rectangular enclosure often two hundred feet or more in length two or three dolmens were placed, with or without a corridor entrance.

Influence of Northern Megalithic Culture. The sphere of influence of the Northern Megalithic culture extended beyond the areas where the characteristic graves have been found. This is indicated by the finds of pottery, implements and weapons, articles of amber and art motifs over a much greater territorial area than the comparatively restricted one in Northern Europe.

The Northern Megalithic pottery shows considerable variety of form and adornment. The ornamentation is of the geometrical type, the pattern being incised into the clay before baking and as a rule designed to separate the lower and upper parts of the vessel. This is in strong contrast to the method employed in the Painted and Banded Pottery cultures where the whole surface is ornamented as a unit. Both the dolmens and the passage graves contain characteristic types of pottery.

Amulets and necklaces of Baltic amber are quite common in the graves. Nothing is known about the clothing of those times, since the conditions were not favorable for the preservation of the materials; but weights used for looms have been found, an indication that the people must have been acquainted with weaving.

All the artifacts so far mentioned came from these community graves. The fact that the dolmens gave way to the passage graves and these in turn to the stone cists indicates a long-continued residence. Sometimes as many as a hundred skeletons have been found in some of the larger chambers. When the elaborate construction of the graves, the deposition of pottery with the burials, articles of adornment, work implements and weapons are taken into consideration, it is safe to assume that there must have been a very highly developed cult of the dead. And this cult was undoubtedly associated with the mysteries of the fertility cult. This dominance of the fertility cult had a very great importance later in the religious ideas of the Germanic people.

The graves were constructed of imperishable materials, but the houses, being of wood, have for the most part disappeared. In only a few cases has it been possible to reconstruct the dwellings from the discolored earth and charred remains. In wooded areas one would naturally expect to find the wooden and rectangular type of house, and this seems to have been characteristic of the North, as compared with the round houses or huts of Western Europe. The walls were made of wood and clay, and the roof was probably thatched. The hearth was usually inside.

Even with the primitive agricultural methods that prevailed, the food supply was greatly increased, as compared with the pre-agricultural days of food-gathering. This led to an increase in the population. The result was an expansion of the Northern Megalithic culture, the first great exodus from Northern Europe. In some cases this expansion was apparently a peaceful one; in others the evidence would indicate an occupation by force. Southern Sweden was overrun, also Northwest Germany and Holland. The expansion carried the culture into Middle Germany, where there were local cultures at Salzmund, Walternienburg and Bernburg. During the period of the stone cists, the culture extended into Thuringia where the Ruessen mixed-culture arose. From there, there was another offshoot to the Middle Rhine. Another movement carried the culture to the region of the Swiss Lake Dwellings. This is shown by the presence of pottery of megalithic style and northern axes. The newcomers were doubtless in the minority and established a military and political supremacy in much the same way as the Normans did in England.

Another colonial expansion carried the Northern Megalithic culture to Bohemia and Moravia. The district between the Oder and the Vistula was also affected. This is the East German group. Still farther east there was a Kujavian settlement, where the characteristic grave was the long stone, an extension of the Middle German group. Between the middle and the head waters of the Volga there was yet another center, which later became the Fatjanove culture. At Kuban, east of the Black Sea, there are some excellent examples of the stone cists.

This is a long way from the original home and testifies to the vigor and expansive strength of this northern culture. It looks as if some young leader with a select band of followers had heard of the treasures of the South and had gone to try his luck. He and his successors had graves of the traditional type and probably made a very comfortable living by making occasional raids on the southern neighbors.

The term "Northern Megalithic" has been used in order to draw a sharp line of distinction between this culture and other megalithic cultures of Western Europe. These show characteristic structures that do not appear in Northern Europe, such as the trilithon technique of Stonehenge, the large stone circles, the menhirs and the alignments. The fact that the dominant type of man found in the Long Barrows of Britain is Mediterranean indicates contact with the South. But the people buried in the graves of the Northern Megalithic culture were not Mediterranean; they were Nordic.

Explanation of name. The Northern Megalithic culture is, for our purpose, of supreme importance. That is also true of the Single Grave Corded Ware-Battle-Ax clatter of Upper Saxony and Thuringia. The characteristic type of pottery of this culture is a beaker or drinking-cup with cord ornamentation, made by winding twisted cords around the wet clay. The prototype may well have been the leather bottle of earlier times.

It is also called the Single Grave culture because here are found single burials as compared with the community graves of the Northern Megalithic culture. These graves are usually covered with a low mound of earth. The most typical consist of a shallow grave dug into the earth, paved with small stones on which the body was laid. The sides of the grave were often lined with planks, and there was also a wooden covering, often in the form of a triangular roof. In some of the mounds especially in the Scandinavian North, there are four graves, one above the other, each one a single burial. Such burials do not indicate a nomadic way of life.

This Single Grave-Corded Ware culture is also distinguished by the term "Battle-Ax" because of a characteristic type of weapon which is usually associated with the burials. There were two types: a faceted hammer-ax common in Central Germany and a boat-shaped ax found in the North.

As was the case with the Northern Megalithic culture, there were also various local varieties of the Corded Ware or Single Grave culture. In addition to the Upper Saxon-Thuringian group there was another between the Oder and the Vistula, a settlement on the Middle Rhine, an East Prussian group, one in Southern Sweden, another in Central Jutland and Schleswig Holstein. The influence of the culture spread far and wide. In the South it affected the region of the Swiss Lake Dwellings. In a somewhat mixed form it made its appearance in Britain. There was also a very extensive field of influence in Eastern Europe: in Austria, Hungary, Romania, the Southern Russian steppes, and in the area between the middle and head waters of the Volga.

Views of Origins. One view is that Middle Germany, that is, Upper Saxony and Thuringia, was the original home of the culture and that it radiated from there in all directions as the result of emigration and cultural dispersion. According to this view, it had its basis in the Mesolithic culture of Middle Germany. That is the view adopted here. Jutland and Schleswig-Holstein have also been favored as the place of origin.

Expanding directly down the Elbe into Northwest Germany and thence into Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland, or from the area of the Oder, where the East German group was, across the Baltic into Southern Sweden on the one hand and, on the other, westward along the Baltic coast into Schleswig-Holstein. From there, it later spread into Northwest Germany, Central Jutland and then into the rest of Denmark.

There is a theory that the people of this culture came from the steppes of Eastern Europe, and this opinion assumes that they were a horse-riding seminomadic people.

It is difficult to see how the bearers of this culture could have originated in Southern Russia before moving into the Upper Danube area and

northern Europe. It is true that the kurgans in that region were Single Graves and contain examples of the Corded Ware pottery, but many of them belong to the Bronze and even to the Iron Age. The older graves would be the result of the expansion of the Single Grave-Corded Ware people into Southern Russia from the West as part of the general expansion described above.

The Eurasian steppes as an early home of the Germanic and other Indo-German peoples is questioned. There is no evidence of the use of such a device as the Corded Ware technique, nor is there any indication of the presence of anything like the Single Grave, the faceted battle-ax or the boat-ax.

A study of the geography of the Corded Ware settlements in Middle and Northern Europe shows that the bearers of this culture were inclined to inhabit areas that were not particularly well-suited to grain production. This was true of the Central part of Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland, part of Northwest Germany, the foothills of Upper Saxony and Thuringia and the sandy plains of East Germany (as they were at that time). These areas were much better suited to the raising of flocks and herds, and this seems to have been the main source of wealth of the early Single Grave-Corded Ware people. This does not mean that they had no knowledge of grain production, but merely that the raising of cereals was secondary in their economy.

That the people of the Single Grave-Corded Ware culture in their original home in Upper Saxony and Thuringia were physically of the Nordic type can scarcely be disputed, and this is equally true of all the areas into which these colonizers carried this culture, either by peaceful expansion or military conquest. According to the results obtained, studies of the crania of Neolithic Scandinavia show that the great majority of the people were of the Nordic variety.

If it is granted that the original speakers of Indo-German were predominantly of the Nordic type, it should now be possible to eliminate some of the bearers of Neolithic cultures from consideration. The people of the Painted and Banded Pottery cultures can be excluded; they were basically of Mediterranean type. The Swiss Lake Dwellers before the intrusion of other elements from the North were mainly Alpine. The people of Western Europe and of the British Isles associated with the erection of megalithic graves were predominantly Mediterranean. The brachycranial people of the Bell Beaker culture can also be eliminated. This leaves two cultures for further consideration: those of Upper Saxony and Thuringia and Northern Europe, the home areas of the Corded Ware and Northern Megalithic cultures respectively. Attempts to identify the colonizing movements of the people of the Northern Megalithic culture with the expansion of the Indo-German language stock have not proved successful.

On the basis of the archaeological and anthropological evidence the conclusion must be that the people of the Single Grave-Corded Ware-Battle Ax culture were the original Indo-Germans. Let us see if the linguistic evidence offers support for this point of view.

Dr Sidney Green, Brookland, New York

Editors note: This article continues in the next issue of H&D with Part IV - The Germanic people in the Bronze Age.

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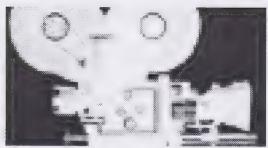
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Movie Review: 300

Released March 2007; Warner Bros Pictures; director Zack Snyder; running time 117 minutes. Rated R

In Ancient Greece, a group of 300 Spartan warriors are all that stand against an invincible army. A vivid, bloodthirsty adaptation of the graphic novel by *Sin City* creator Frank Miller, from the director of the 2004 remake of *Dawn Of The Dead*. The legendary Battle of Thermopylae may have first made it to the screen in 1962's *The 300 Spartans*, but this new cinematic incarnation of the story is an historical epic unlike any other.

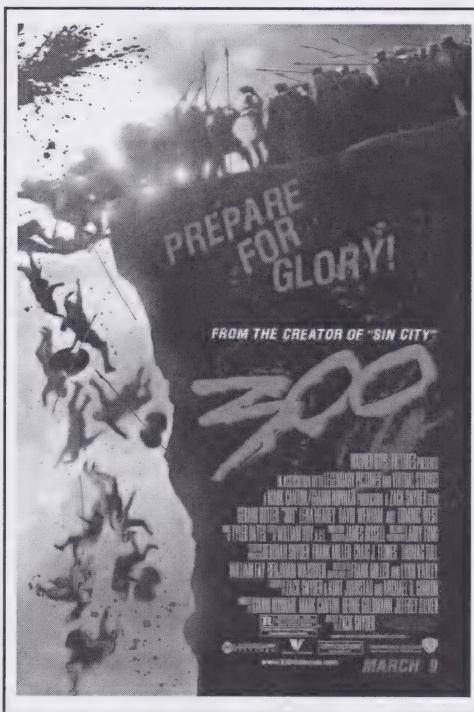
The latest example of 'virtual studio' movie-making, where actors are shot against blue screens and sparse sets while the surrounding environments are generated through CGI, it's a stylised action adventure that takes the sword and sandal genre and pushes it in an exaggerated, dream-like direction. Transferring the dynamic visuals of the original graphic novel by Frank Miller and Lynne Varley to the big screen, in a similar manner to previous Miller adaptation *Sin City*, the result is a delirious, turbo-charged roar of a movie that plays like *Spartacus* on bizarre drugs.

Set in 480 BC, the story kicks off with an introduction to the kingdom of Sparta, where a civilisation centred around combat has created some of the finest warriors ever seen, and is ruled over by the rock hard, but honourable King Leonidas (Gerard Butler). When a negro messenger arrives from the tyrannical god-king Xerxes, telling Leonidas that Sparta will be the next kingdom to fall unless it surrenders, the king's immediate reaction is to kick the news bearer and his bodyguards down the nearest (very deep!) well.

Unfortunately, he soon finds Xerxes has bribed Sparta's politicians and religious elders, and thanks to this, Leonidas is now forbidden by law from unleashing the country's army against Xerxes. Still refusing to surrender, the king takes 300 volunteers and marches towards the Hot Gates at Thermopylae, a narrow cliff pass that's also the only route into Sparta for any invading army. Here, it doesn't matter that Leonidas's forces are massively outnumbered, and as Xerxes' army arrives, the fighting skills of the 300 Spartans are soon being tested in a series of gigantic confrontations with near-unstoppable opponents.

Right from the outset, the movie makes occasional nods towards accuracy and realism, but is mostly happy to abandon these elements in favour of creating a truly mythological version of the battle. The whole movie is like an exaggerated remix of reality, from the leperous, sex-crazed priests to the troll-like berserkers and inhuman 'Immortals' in Xerxes' army. Combining all this with the graphic novel's imagery, and director Zack Snyder's near-expressionist approach to the action, the results make recent attempts at the historical genre like *Troy* or *King Arthur* look pathetically feeble by comparison.

Once the combat kicks off, it's a symphony of breathtakingly gory action, as bare flesh is punctured by spears, heads are lopped off in close-up and the screen is regularly showered in blood.



Coming across like a blend of modern action movies and the heavily stylised world of 1920s-era silent cinema, *300* doesn't reach the sadistic excesses of Robert Rodriguez's take on *Sin City*, and isn't quite as rigorous in following the original graphic novel, yet still perfectly captures the book's energetic widescreen flavour.

In fact, it captures it too accurately, as Miller's habit of making his characters into larger-than-life archetypes means that while there are some great performances - particularly from Butler who commands the screen as Leonidas - the characters also come off as one-note. The Spartans are fierce, loyal, and unafraid, never bending

in the face of superior forces, and laughing off injuries, most notably, when Dilios (David Wenham) says "It's only an eye, my lord. The Gods saw fit to furnish me with a spare." However, there's not much depth to their characters beyond their unyielding sense of loyalty and brotherhood, while the villains are all perverse, grotesque and irredeemably evil, from Rodrigo Santoro's megalomaniacal Xerxes to Dominic West's slippery politician Theron.

As a result, *300* dazzles the senses, but it doesn't engage the emotions. Even the quieter plotline involving Queen Gorgo (Lena Headey), not in the original graphic novel, is an awkward attempt to give a female perspective on a story that's soaked in testosterone.

While there's a certain amount of accidental homo-eroticism thanks to most of the male cast being half-naked for the entirety of the movie - which will be of interest to some *H&D* readers in Roehampton! - *300* does avoid toppling

into camp, although the sex-scene between Leonidas and Gorgo seems to have been thrown in purely to ensure nobody thought Leonidas was anything other than 100% heterosexual.

The stylised nature of the movie can backfire, especially with the hunchback Ephialtes (Andrew Tiernan), who never looks like anything other than an actor wrapped in a mountain of latex, while the determination to stick closely to the original text creates a handful of awkward moments. There are gigantic differences between comic book storytelling and movie storytelling, excessive narration, which works perfectly in the graphic novel, is intrusive when transferred into the movie.

Ultimately *300* is a powerful and distinctive movie, it will surely raise a few political eyebrows thanks to its portrayal of honourable White men battling against monstrous hordes from the East (not east Lancashire please note). Like the frequently misinterpreted *Lord of The Rings*, however, the Battle of Thermopylae is the kind of blank myth onto which you can project multiple meanings, and *300* is the first historical action movie that's come anywhere close to equalling the ferocious battles in Peter Jackson's trilogy.

So my verdict? A blood-soaked, aggressive tale of Aryan heroism and courage against all odds, *300* makes up in energy and eye-popping visuals for what it might lack in subtlety. So why not borrow the DVD from a friend if you have not seen it yet.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

Back to Basics - the Five Fundamentals

We commonly describe as 'shifty' any individual whose behaviour is mostly if not entirely opportunist and self-centred and the same applies to any organisation and political faction. 'Shifty' is of course a colloquialism for 'unprincipled', and it is universally acknowledged that principled behaviour is essential to the coherence, stability and proper functions of any society. There can be no mutual respect and reliance on cooperation without a shared framework of principles guiding most individuals' behaviour. And one has only to know people's basic principles to predict how they are likely to respond to given situations.

In the political context this means that we can afford to ignore all the waffle, spin and window-dressing deployed on various subjects, concentrating instead on what, by implication, are the basic assumptions (few deserving the term 'principles') which lie behind them. For politics, like mathematics, is about the necessary consequences of any given set of assumptions. Change any of the axioms of Euclid and you get a very different sort of geometry, which may or may not have its uses. Likewise, change the basic axioms of any political movement and you get a different manifesto.

The thing about axioms (basic assumptions) is that they are deemed self-evident or 'God-given' and therefore unarguable. All the great prophets, exemplars, ideologues and luminaries of history have promoted a few fundamental convictions as essential to human salvation, contending that as long as these were faithfully adopted then everything else would fall into place to everyone's ultimate advantage. In choosing your moral and intellectual mentor, therefore, from Moses to Mohammed, from Plato to Marx and Jesus Christ to any other charismatic figure, you are committing yourself to all the consequences which flow from his fundamental declarations.

So don't wait open-mouthed for party-political campaigners to spoon-feed you with what are made to seem inviting and palatable goodies; instead, challenge them to give a straight yes or no answer to what are obviously the fundamental conditions for the survival and wellbeing of the British people.

And insist these fundamental conditions are not up for debate any more than the axioms of Euclid or the Ten Commandments or the Five Pillars of Islam. Thus anybody presuming to question them has to be dismissed at once as inherently untrustworthy or impenetrably stupid. In short, adopt an uncompromising position on the following axioms of British nationalism:

1) Preservation of the British homeland comprising England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster. And note that this does not imply a mostly centralised form of government. The United Kingdom could and should adopt a perfectly equitable and efficient form of de-centralised government on the Swiss model of confederate cantons; thereby uprooting any secessionist tendencies among disgruntled or alienated factions.

2) Preservation of the United Kingdom as a wholly self-governing nation state, cooperating of course with all other nations on certain matters to mutual advantage.

3) Preservation of the British identity as comprising people of English, Scottish, Welsh or Ulster ancestry; but extending honorary citizenship to those Europeans easily and harmoniously assimilated by the indigenous population.

4) Maximum self-sufficiency in defence, energy, food and other essential supplies, while maintaining a mutually advantageous balance of trade with other countries.

5) Preservation of the two-parent family as the keystone of civilized society, accorded priority in all socio-economic arrangements such as housing, employment, taxation and welfare provision. This of course does not preclude proper support for single-parent families, but regards the state of marriage as signifying a commitment deserving of more support than any other form of partnership.

It should be clear enough already that anybody unwilling to endorse all of the above nationalist axioms is thereby unfit for public office of any description. Also that these fundamentals of British nationalism are a model for any other nation worthy of respect as such.

Take a good look at the clamouring Labour, Conservative and LibDem parties and ask yourself (let alone their representatives) how likely it is that they would deliver any of the above commitments. No need to ask such party supporters about any other subject, since whatever their response it is at once invalidated by this abandonment of fundamental principles consistent with British survival and welfare.

They represent the politics of promiscuity, not principle. To them, people become nothing more than voters more or less likely to get them into office, be they English, French, African or Asian; Christian, Jewish or Muslim; responsible citizen or moronic delinquent.

Like those given to sexual promiscuity, their behaviour is essentially exploitative, not supportive of other people. They harbour the monstrous conceit that they alone have the conditioning, perspicacity and judgement necessary for equitable and efficient government. But in judging their political declarations, always take note of their promiscuous definition of 'the people'. So guess who is nowadays wittering on about what constitutes the 'British identity'; and needless to say declaring it to consist of nothing more than 'shared values like freedom and the rule of law'. But freedom only to agree with their brand of politics and to submit to their version of legality. If indeed 'politics is the language of priorities', then precisely what priorities are discernible in the kind of society envisaged by Tory, Labour and LibDem campaigners? This much is clear enough: they do not apply to the native British people.

During any election campaign by the renegade coalition of Labour, Conservative and LibDem supporters you will look in vain for any mention at all of the five fundamentals referred to above.

Whether the problem is terrorism, escalating crime, crumbling of the NHS and education services, house prices, unemployment, juvenile delinquency, cultural decadence, drug trafficking, crippling bureaucracy, economic decline, traffic density or absurd judicial decisions, no solution is possible without large-scale repatriation of unwanted immigrants and early withdrawal from the European Union. And anyone pretending otherwise is part of the problem.

Accordingly, let this tenacious adherence to the Five Fundamentals be the spearhead of all your nationalist campaigning. By its very pointedness it easily penetrates the fraudulent façade of our renegade opponents and scuppers the hostile media, since they cannot denounce the nationalist credo without exposing their own perfidy.

In conclusion then, you don't need to lose yourself in complex political arguments or abstract theories. Just stick to the Five Fundamentals outlined above and you cannot possibly go wrong in deciding the merit of any political party or argument. Moreover, you will thereby render great service to your country and kinfolk.

F Kimbal Johnson, Lincolnshire, England

Jackson Challenges Griffin in BNP Leadership Election

This summer the British National Party will face the second leadership election in its history, as the party's former North West regional organiser Christian Jackson challenges incumbent Nick Griffin. Mr Jackson has been nominated by more than a hundred party members, in accordance with the new constitutional requirements. He has been proposed and seconded by Richard Edmonds, the former national organiser of the BNP, and Michael Easter, a founding member of the party and active nationalist since the 1960s.

Some nationalist observers might have imagined that after almost eight years as party chairman, Nick Griffin would feel secure enough to face the party's members and defend his record in a straightforward manner, taking on any challenger in an open leadership contest, much as any other leader of a political party might do from time to time.

Mr Griffin ought to feel even more secure if (as is the case with Christian Jackson) his challenger is relatively little known in the party outside one or two regions.

Yet veteran Griffin-watchers are not at all surprised to discover that the long-awaited 2007 BNP leadership election is set to resemble a contest in Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe or Kim Jong Il's North Korea. Mr Griffin is simply incapable of playing anything straight - whether in his personal, financial or political dealings.

As we go to press, the BNP head office (otherwise known as the Griffin family business) has announced that a leadership election will take place on Thursday July 26th. That is not a misprint. The BNP - an organisation which has repeatedly proved itself incapable of getting leaflets out on time even for long scheduled council elections - seriously intends to conduct the entire procedure of a leadership election within less than four weeks of nominations being submitted!

Readers will not be surprised to learn that this bizarre timetable, contrary to common sense and natural justice, has been imposed to protect Mr Griffin from a tide of scandal. The naive new members, craven factional cowards and corrupt cronies who now dominate the higher reaches of the BNP may believe that the tide will turn at Mr Griffin's command, but, like King Canute, Mr Griffin is wise enough to recognise that the water is already lapping around his feet. He has therefore pressed the panic button.

The Griffin survival strategy is to attempt to rush through the election with indecent haste, allowing no time for the Jackson campaign team to make their candidate known or to stimulate any serious discussion of the issues facing the party. If the Jackson team protest, they will be labelled as treacherous troublemakers and lined up for expulsion. If they fail to protest, they will be dismissed as an irrelevance. The Griffin faction, with their usual *chutzpah*, will claim that the ensuing election farce represents a mandate.

The truncated timetable is not the only tactic being deployed to restrict debate and ensure that Griffin's re-election goes through on the nod. The following statement was posted on the party website on July 1st:

In order to avoid giving an unfair advantage to the incumbent, or encouraging the illicit collection of membership data, neither

candidate nor their agents or supporters shall distribute any information, in any form, by post, phone or email, except in response to a direct request from an individual member for information for him- or herself.

It is very doubtful whether such a stipulation is lawful, and in his anxiety to protect his own position Mr Griffin may have exposed the party to the risk of expensive court actions. Even setting that danger to one side, the hypocrisy of the party statement should be apparent to all.

Mr Griffin is quite obviously given an unfair advantage by any mechanism which restricts the leadership campaign, either in range or duration. Even the newest member knows who Mr Griffin is (and may think they know what he stands for); any challenger clearly needs time to make himself known. The culture of the BNP discourages (and frequently prohibits) internal debate; so any challenger needs time to air the issues.

Every party publication, whether in print or online, ceaselessly promotes Mr Griffin; the provision of a basic campaign statement, with no opportunity for additional campaign material, is hardly a level playing field. An old Griffinite tune is revived in the reference to "illicit collection of membership data".

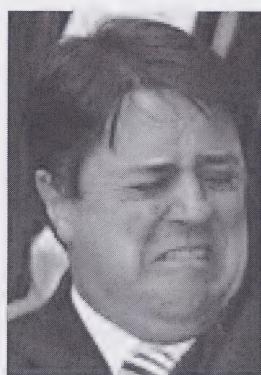
Readers may remember that this accusation was levelled at Griffin's first deputy chairman, Sharron Edwards, back in 2000 when he was looking for an excuse to expel Mrs Edwards and the party treasurer Mike Newland. They had discovered serious financial irregularities in the party.

While pretending to be concerned that his own deputy and treasurer or a party stalwart such as Christian Jackson might engage in "illicit collection of membership data", Mr Griffin was happy for such data to be handed to an undercover *Guardian* reporter last year, just weeks after this reporter had joined the party and been appointed a central London organiser. Moreover he is currently sharing large amounts of sensitive information, including the financial details of party supporters, with Arthur Kemp, a notorious informant for the communist-controlled South African intelligence services.

The new rules make an interesting contrast with Mr Griffin's own approach when he contested the leadership back in 1999. The Griffin camp produced a glossy magazine (supposedly funded personally by the convicted bomber and Griffin acolyte Tony Lecomber), as well as two brochures. As a matter of interest most of the individuals featured in the twelve-page colour brochure *Moving On, Moving Up* as supporting Griffin (including *H&D*'s editor) have since turned against him.

Looking back at the 1999 campaign, the sickest joke must be Mr Griffin's second leaflet, in which he promised "not one single expulsion" of his factional enemies and "pledged to treat everyone in the party on grounds of merit. No cronyism, no favouritism, no grudges." The grim reality of the eight-year Griffin era has been a sequence of corruption scandals, punctuated by factional splits and expulsions. Griffin's character flaws are irremediable - it's time for change.

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England



Nick Griffin (right) reacts to the news that more than a hundred party members have signed nomination papers for leadership challenger Christian Jackson (left)

Letters From Readers

Sir - I think the letter from Richard Rawsthorne in your last issue merited an editorial response. He took it upon himself to urge your readers to distance themselves from 'pro-Nazi and anti-Zionist' elements which he seems to believe lurk in the England First movement. The pro-Nazi bit is patently absurd and indicates a basic ignorance of nationalist politics and parties; but to be sure all genuine patriots are inevitably anti-Zionist since that particular lobby has always been a hostile and subversive influence in Western society. Indeed, it represents just as much a threat as the Muslim invasion to our survival as a race and nation. For the record, we don't hate Jews, Muslims or any other foreigners; we just cannot allow them to dispossess the native British people of their ancestral homeland and heritage and corrupt our institutions for their own alien purposes. And our attitude on that score is entirely consistent with United Nations declarations concerning the right of countries (besides Israel) to defend themselves. It is clear from Mr. Rawsthorne's fatuous notion of 'ordinary' patriotism and Britishness that he doesn't understand either, and is therefore as much an embarrassment to genuine nationalists as any neo-Nazi interloper.

Yours sincerely,

F Kimbal Johnson, Louth, Lincolnshire,

Sir - Jean-Marie Le Pen of the Front National, ran again for president but with an excellent chance, listened to his daughter - and ran a quasi-leftist campaign with an Arab woman on his campaign poster! He told a black and Arab audience: "You are also branches of the French tree." He gave a symbolic speech, just like Chirac, at a battlefield (Valmy) where the French Revolution of Robespierre triumphed over the Germans and Austrians. Before, he always had started his campaign for president at Mont-Saint Michel, the symbol of White, Catholic, feudal France. In 2002, running for president, he got 18%; but this year, after all the race riots and the explosion in non-white crime that he alone had predicted, he FELL to 10.4%. As Vincent Reynouard predicted, many of his voters had voted for the half-Jewish Sarkozy, who preaches "law and order."

Yvonne Faurisson (sister of Prof. Robert Faurisson)

Paris, France

Editor's Note: Sarkozy's answer to race problems: massive affirmative action, American-style.

Sir - Nationalists are like Trotskyists in that they must win the argument no matter how futile, unnecessary and unrelated to taking the country back for White people. Note how every thread related to internal party politics always has the greatest number of hits on



Stormfront and other sites. Like the average Brit, BNPs and those associated with them love a punch up. A bit of something to chit chat about. Actually, it's political soap opera of the lowest order and only serves the wreckers if the truth be told.

I don't want a democratic party because I'm not a democrat. If the BNP came to power I'd hope the party eliminated elections altogether as democracy is the way in which the weak masses are controlled by those forces alien to our way of life. Well, it's one of the tools. Greed and stupidity come close, obviously. Britain's power in the past was not built by clever debaters, democrats and a "show of hands". It was built by uncompromising, self-confident fighters and warriors.

So now, as predicted, there's all this sad BNP miniature scandal crap about "he said she said," and "monies going missing" and all manner of hot air based upon rumour, mindless speculation and quarter truth. Of course Griffin runs the BNP in a top down manner because too many of the members are just plain stupid, politically naive and completely unable to form any real arguments apart from what they "don't like" about things.

If Griffin didn't run the party with what might be termed an iron grip then do you think any of the better votes would have been achieved? No. And the irony is that Jackson's cronies, the so-called reformers, are of the Tyndallite school in reality and JT was far less a democrat than NG! The BNP was never a democratic party from its institution in 1982 where we believed in "One Party One Will" and to "hell with the NF and internal splits." Any claim to the contrary is just convenient window-dressing.

Nationalist success was always based upon getting members active, organised and focused. Nationalist weakness has always concentrated upon the supposed need for "internal democracy" because the moron members have this abiding belief in "fairness" and "accountability". Yeah? Why don't we just hand Britain over now?

This is a war for the survival of White Britain and White people globally. Not a damn committee meeting of the local pigeon fancier's association. All politics is based upon power, whether you have it and whether you don't. Politics is always based upon the interaction of personalities agreeing upon a temporary joint aim and today's friends can easily be tomorrow's enemies.

You can't be "transparent" and "open" in a war for survival. You just have to be more ruthless and organised than the other guy and yet here we are whingeing, whining and complaining about "unequal treatment of candidates" like a bunch of old ladies at a WI Conference!

I don't think anyone can come close to Griffin in terms of media savvy and leadership ability on the Nationalist right or whatever you call us by. People like Jackson are, at best, functionaries. They should know their role and their role is to lead locally and to get in line behind the national leader. Tough but true.

As for the other supposed groups their alumni reads like an informer's who's who so they're not going anywhere. So we're stuck

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with the BNP, warts and all. What the enemy fears is an organised, militant and growing party and that's what we must continue to build. Until we win we must put all personal differences aside. Yes, by all means have a debate on policy as and when required but I think that most of the policies are correct. I don't agree with them all and I don't always agree with the leadership and have always said so. We agree to disagree but the aim remains the same.

I think this is a sensible approach to take and I recommend it to all BNP members wasting their time on leadership challenges.
Yours sincerely,

Mike Allsop, Sheffield, England

Peter Rushmore replies: Mr Allsop's contempt for his fellow BNP members and his fellow Britons strikes a discordant note in the context of 'modernising' Griffinism. As the editor points out in this issue (p2) none of us have much faith in 'democratic' pieties. Yet it is not as incongruous as it might seem for 'Tyndallites' to be calling for reform in the BNP. In the first place political parties are now operating in a very different legal framework to 1982, when the BNP was founded, or even 1999, when Nick Griffin became party chairman. Perhaps more importantly, it is imperative for the leadership of a party like the BNP to retain the confidence of its activists - confidence in financial probity and ideological direction. Too often in recent years the BNP leadership has failed in its basic legal obligations, in its contractual obligations to commercial suppliers, and in its moral obligations to activists. No amount of pompous rhetoric about Mr Griffin's "iron grip" can evade these realities.

adopted a deliberately thin (and American-themed) disguise as a small gesture of contempt for the Welshpool dictatorship. Now I'm stuck with it! As for Michael Walker, he has produced a very interesting magazine for some years now, but one which has always appeared sporadically and with a fine Luddite disregard for most aspects of the modern world.

Sir - I enjoyed reading Alan Winder's article on English Nationalism, almost as much as his article on Nick Griffin in the previous issue! I completely agree that many Scots would support whoever the England football team are playing and the same can be said of many in Ulster who would support whoever the Republic are playing (and vice versa). In many ways this is sad, but it's a fact of life that nationalists have to come to terms with. Even most Unionists I have spoken to are against forming a 'British' Football (or Rugby for that matter) team, and would rather the real nations keep their individual sides. I am pleased to hear that the England First Party is doing so well, I only wish that we Scots had a similar party that we could join/vote for in our country (I don't even count the SNP as a nationalist party, let alone a racialist party - as they spout anti-English racism on one hand - while supporting the non-White invasion of our country on the other). If my hero William Wallace were alive today he would not want to be a member of the SNP. In fact he would want to destroy them, as he should have destroyed the Scottish nobles 700 years ago!

Yours for Race and (individual) nations,
Malcolm Cameron (no relation to David), Perth, Scotland

Sir - Did you by any chance notice that a recent issue of the *Jewish Chronicle* ran a front page article on David Cameron, under the banner headline "Cameron: My values are Jewish values". There was also a droll piece assessing (favourably) Roman Abramovich's Jewishness! I appreciate that *H&D* exists chiefly to explore and debate White nationalist issues and conflicts, and that turning its guns on World Jewry and/or its puppet parties would probably be a pointless distraction from your real business. So I thought I'd check with you first whether there's any point in me sending you a few pages from the *JC*?

I've an uneasy feeling that my next hobby horse is one I've raised before: why is your outstandingly able colleague Peter R. (who spoke superbly at the National Fronts 40th anniversary gathering at Ruislip) Rushmore in some places and publications, and Rushton in others?

I know that you are aware of the existence of Michael Walker, editor of *The Scorpion*. Although in my opinion he badly needs a literate proof-reader, plus spelling and grammar checker, he is (or was) an extremely effective and well-informed writer. But two years or more have gone by since I last received an issue - and I had then only recently received my subscription.

Any idea whether he is still in the land of the living and, if so, what has gone wrong?

Comradely regards,

Tony Young, London, England

*Peter Rushmore replies: My use of two different names was originally a response to my 2002 proscription, which technically meant that BNP members were banned under threat of expulsion from having the slightest association with me. Since at that time *H&D* was the publication of the American Friends of the BNP, I*

Sir - Richard Rawsthorn (letter, issue 28) believes that individual freedom is an important characteristic of "Britishness", and that Jews have upheld that principle, having "never tried to dominate us". Perhaps he should read the recent comments of the arch-Zionist Professor Alan Dershowitz, who has said that he will "devastate and bankrupt" any British teacher or lecturer who supports the recent move to boycott Israeli academia.

Mr Rawsthorne argues that Muslims "have every intention of dominating us" - unlike Jews, in his perception. Could Mr Rawsthorn point me in the direction of Muslim newspaper owners, television executives, judges, senior politicians and academic opinion formers? His party leader Nick Griffin once co-wrote a booklet titled *The Mind Binders* which gave copious detail about Jewish domination in these fields.

As for Jews standing "shoulder to shoulder with us Brits to defend our freedom", is Mr Rawsthorn unaware that on the one obvious occasion when there was a conflict between Jewish identity and British identity, British Jews overwhelmingly backed the anti-British terrorists who blew up the King David Hotel, murdered British soldiers, and plotted to assassinate the British Foreign Secretary.

Yours faithfully,

Roy Farran, Grays, Essex



Movement News Update

The latest of many financial scandals to hit the Griffin-era BNP involves the trade union "Solidarity", which was launched at a conference in February 2007 and is widely regarded as a front for the BNP, whose treasurer John Walker told the *Wales on Sunday* newspaper earlier this year:

There probably will be a political levy at some stage to the BNP just as other unions raise money for Labour. It is quite possible and feasible that when Solidarity becomes fully functional some element of funds raised will be donated to the BNP, but that will have to be decided through consultation with the membership.

Patrick Harrington, a former associate of Nick Griffin in the 1980s "political soldier" faction of the National Front, and later involved with Third Way and the National Liberal Party, became Solidarity's first general secretary. Its constitution was written by Mr Harrington's Third Way associate David Kerr - another former NF member - who spoke at the founding conference in London.

The first President of Solidarity was Clive Potter, one of a group of Midlands activists who left the National Democrats for the BNP during the 1990s. Mr Potter was BNP parliamentary candidate for NW Leicestershire at the 2005 general election. At the 2004 European election he was number two on the BNP's candidate list for the East Midlands region.

Most of Nick Griffin's cunning plans tend to end in grief, and cost everyone bar himself a good deal of trouble and expense. Very few people would have predicted, however, that Solidarity would so quickly be derailed and run into a swamp of corruption and division.

The union's vice-president Tim Hawke recently issued the following statement:

On the 20th May 2007 during an Executive Committee Meeting in London, Mr Clive Potter (who is in my opinion a man of great integrity) expressed his deep concerns regarding the financial clarity of the accounts. Mr Harrington refused to provide the accounts in detail, even though the requests for these went back a month or more and so Mr Potter stated that he would begin the process of an investigation. Harrington refused this but I agreed. The minutes will confirm this – there's your quorum 2-1 approved.

Note that yet again Mr Griffin's allies are at the centre of a financial scandal. Griffinites have since tried to claim that the row has been manufactured by the party's enemies - yet Mr Hawke's statement makes clear that the financial allegations were raised by a senior BNP activist and candidate. Another Griffinite canard is that the move against Harrington was unconstitutional - in fact the Solidarity constitution states that the General Secretary can be removed by a simple majority vote of the Executive, which currently comprises only three members.

Mr Hawke's statement continues:

On the 3rd of June Mr Potter requested that I attend a Special Executive Meeting in Liverpool (such meetings do not require a quorum within the constitution) and Mr Harrington was suspended. A member with considerable union experience and who has been a member since Feb 2007 (his membership card number will confirm this) agreed to head the investigation due to his impartial status and was chosen as the Acting General Secretary. However he has made it clear that he would abstain from voting on any issue regarding Mr Harrington and that he views his role as temporary.

Regardless of the hype, myself and Mr Potter have driven this union with the genuine intention of fighting for the workers of this country who are being exploited on a daily basis. The rich poor divide is widening but the current unions (in my opinion) have neglected the struggles that I personally witness regularly onsite.

Our core six principles of opposition are totally genuine to me, and Mr Potter if you consider his actions. Union corruption is a terrible act of betrayal to members and I hope that you would support our activities in combatting this. Be assured that the concerns are serious and that I would fight for the ending of any corrupt organisation to prevent it from spreading.

With regards to the BNP, it seems that Mr Harrington has extremely close links with its chairman and they have hatched a takeover plan before the investigation is complete – a possible sign of guilt? During the many months that I took off work to advance this union, I met many decent BNP members including Mr Potter and would hope that it was understood that most members are good people just wanting what's best for their nearest and dearest.

Once the investigation is complete we should all know more, but the certification office are investigating due to our contacting them, however if others wish to do so then they have our full support.

In a last ditch attempt to prevent the investigation from coming to light, Mr Harrington contacted the Host Provider of the Solidarity website (a past friend of his) and has replaced the website with his own. He is currently misleading members into the belief that he is the leader of the union, however this is not the case and we ask members to be patient with us.

The web provider in question is the infamous Lambertus Nieuwhof, who operates an internet company called Vidronic Online from 101 Crossways, Peterchurch, Herefordshire. As reported in the last *Movement News*, Nieuwhof planted a bomb at a church school in the South African city of Nelspruit in 1992. Mysteriously he was let off with a suspended sentence and later allowed to move to Britain, where he teamed up with his fellow South African state informant Arthur Kemp.

Kemp and Nieuwhof have increased their influence within the BNP during recent years, often doing the dirty work for Nick Griffin - including a libellous website which targeted former chairman John Tyndall as part of Griffin's campaign to expel

JT from the party.

Patrick Harrington issued his own statement about the Solidarity fiasco, as follows:

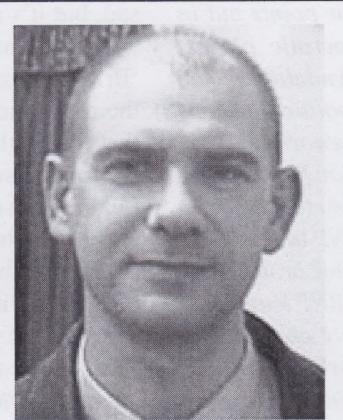
An unconstitutional attempt is unfortunately being made by two members of our Executive, Clive Potter and Tim Hawke, to remove me as General Secretary of our Union. A secret meeting was held in which they appointed a William McLinden both as 'Special Investigator' and 'Acting General Secretary'. Our Constitution is available on our Website. You will see that for Executive meetings to be quorate all three members must be present (strangely, I was not invited!). As I was not present any purported decisions are unconstitutional. Additionally our Constitution states that the General Secretary will remain in post so long as he satisfies the majority of members. Mr McLinden has been a member of our Union for little more than a few weeks. When he joined he provided a Liverpool street address but a North Cheshire telephone number. His actions since joining have been factional and disruptive. Investigations regarding Mr McLinden are ongoing.

I am supporting calls for an Emergency General Meeting on 14 July so that our members can decide themselves who has acted wrongly and who should lead our Union forward.

The principal political backers of our Union - Third Way and the British National Party - have published statements on their website backing me and calling for an EGM. So determined are they that the Union should be secured that they are mounting an email recruitment campaign this week which has already resulted in a surge of new memberships.

Reference is made in the email to allegations made against me. I have requested details of any allegations but these have yet to be provided. Our first year accounts were prepared by a professional firm of accountants. They were audited by a Barrister and Kenny Smith (head of BNP admin) as lay auditors. They were shown all bank statements and receipts.

Once submitted to the Certification Officer these will be published on our website and circulated to members. The second year accounts are currently being prepared and will then go through the same process. As Union finances are subject to many legal checks there should be no room for such unfounded allegations.



Clive Potter, President of the BNP's Solidarity union, now in open revolt against financial corruption

I am acting in my role as Treasurer of the Union. I am concerned that the financial information of our members is kept confidential. As I bear legal responsibility (currently) under our Constitution I intend to ensure that everything is done properly. I have no intention of handing over control whilst remaining legally liable.

I have suggested, however, that due to my heavy workload in other areas the Executive should be expanded to seven and that a specific post of Treasurer should be created. This would allow me to concentrate on writing and representing our members at grievances, disciplinaries and tribunals. I have pointed out that under the current constitution the responsibilities of the GS are onerous (particularly for a voluntary worker). I look forward to handing over my financial responsibilities to the new Treasurer!

I believe a deliberate attempt is being made to disrupt our Union on a large scale. This is aimed at preventing a major recruitment campaign that was planned and sabotaging the submission of our first year accounts (a legal requirement). The wreckers have even threatened to call for our Union to be deregistered. I am determined that this will fail. I will take all necessary steps to safeguard our Union pending the decisions of our membership at the EGM. Our website has been secured and I will move to secure other vital areas in co-operation with the wide team of members who have rallied to defend our Union.

The enemies of Solidarity and the BNP could not hope for better ammunition than that which Mr Harrington himself supplies in this inept defence, which should guarantee that Solidarity loses its certification as a trade union.

Predictably and pathetically denouncing any enemy of Nick Griffin as part of a red or state conspiracy, Mr Harrington makes it blatantly obvious that Solidarity was intended to be not merely a BNP front but a Griffinitive front. While pointing the finger at Mr McAlinden as a relatively new member, Mr Harrington actually boasts that the BNP and Third Way leaderships intend to pack the executive with new appointees prepared to act as mouthpieces for the Griffin line and rubber stamp the accounts.

It should be little surprise against this background of sleaze that the BNP still has not won a by-election since September 2004. During the couple of months following this year's local elections several contests took place, almost all of them delayed from May 3rd due to the untimely death of one of the nominated candidates.

On June 7th the BNP carried on where it had left off by achieving respectable votes in two no hope, traditionally Tory wards. Neville Saveall should have been well satisfied with his 178 votes (12.4%) in a dual vacancy election in the Burnham on Crouch North ward of Maldon District Council in Essex, while Dr Andrew Emerson managed 213 votes (10.7%) in the Petworth ward of West Sussex County Council.

A week later there were no fewer than seven BNP by-election candidates in various contests on June 14th. Two were similar to the previous week, taking place in well heeled areas dominated by Conservatives and Independents. Despite a treble vacancy which presented some tactical advantage, two BNP candidates in the Brigg & Wolds ward of North Lincolnshire managed only 4.3%, while a trio of BNP candidates in the Berryhead with Furzeham ward of Torbay received only 5.9%. This was well down on Tony North's performance in the same ward in 2003, when the BNP took 522 votes (17.7%).

There was much better news for the party in the Hockley North ward of Rochford council in Essex. This is another solid Tory ward which the Labour Party didn't even contest, but the BNP's Mark Cooley took second place with 176 votes (29.3%). In the London Borough of Havering the BNP fought the St Andrews ward for the first time - potentially significant as boundary changes will move this ward into the BNP stronghold of Dagenham

at the next general election. Mark Logan polled an encouraging 580 votes (18.7%), finishing in third place ahead of Labour, the Liberal Democrats, Third Way and UKIP.

After a bitterly disappointing set of elections in May, Calderdale BNP had a chance to salvage some pride at a delayed election in the Warley ward, but despite a brave campaign Julie Baxter saw the party's vote slip from 15.0% to 11.7% against the popular local Lib Dem councillor Jennifer Pearson.

A more predictable BNP failure was in the Wingrove ward of Newcastle, where the two BNP candidates propped up the poll with 81 and 80 votes (3.3%), down from 6.1% last time.

By far the best result of the month - and one of the best BNP by-election performances of recent years - was achieved by Joe Finnon in the Charlestown ward of Manchester. Mr Finnon won 628 votes (25.0%) as runner-up in this safe Labour ward. Though he had fewer than half the votes of the winning Labour councillor, Mr Finnon's vote was seen as a triumph elsewhere in the North West.

During the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s Manchester was a textbook example of anti-fascist success. An alliance of wealthy local Jews, militant Irish republicans and keen student activists - often with the cooperation of local gangsters - operated an effective reign of terror that as the present author can testify made it very difficult to operate any sort of nationalist politics. During the last few years the emergence of a small but highly competent band of BNP activists has coincided with anti-fascist decline in the city. The notorious assassin and anti-fascist enforcer Dessie Noonan was brutally murdered; Irish republicans drifted away from politics into drug dealing; students lost interest in politics; and the local Jewish

community split from the far left over the Iraq war and related issues. Meanwhile the BNP was able to mobilise a grassroots revolt of former Labour voters, partly through general disillusionment, partly focused on unpopular proposals for toll roads being floated by the local council.

The last round of by-elections before we went to press included a first campaign for the England First Party outside of North West England. Anna Seymour contested the Whaddon ward of Milton Keynes council, where the UKIP had previously won 14.6%. Anna continued the EFP's proud record of hammering all 'nationalist' opposition when she polled more than double UKIP's by-election vote and finished third out of six candidates with 221 votes (8.7%). Clearly there is much further work to be done in areas like Milton Keynes, but Anna and her campaign team, including several former BNP activists, have made a good start.

In Pendle's Craven ward the BNP vote fell to 237 (16.4%), compared to 459 (25.0%) in 2006. Apart from Joe Finnon in Manchester, the North West has continued to record grim results for the BNP. By contrast the Midlands town of Bedworth has seen some of the best recent BNP progress. After his excellent performance at the Bede by-election (see Issue 28) Alwyn Deacon finished runner-up in the Slough by-election with 582 votes (27.3%) - well ahead of the English Democrat candidate with 102 votes.

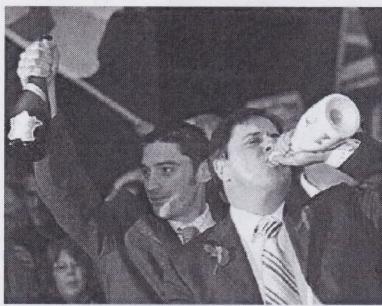
As noted in the main election article, Sandwell BNP had some of the country's most disappointing nationalist results. Even the most bizarre by-election scandals imaginable didn't boost the party in the Charlemont & Grove Vale ward, where the sitting Conservative councillor had been imprisoned for pimping his own wife. The BNP finished a distant third in the by-election with 544 votes (21.6%).

The Conservatives held the seat - which suggests that the BNP might have more chance of winning a by-election if security chief Martin Reynolds was even less discreet about his private life! Or perhaps more squeamish members would prefer to opt for a new leader and a clean slate - time will tell!

Peter Rushmore, Manchester, England



Nick Cass (above left) - with the BNP's favourite Sikh Rajinder Singh - is facing calls to stand down as returning officer for the BNP leadership election after posting an email in support of Nick Griffin (below right), seen celebrating prematurely with his special friend Mark Collett



Obituary - David Lane 1938 - 2007

"And the first and highest law of nature is the preservation of one's own kind. Then go forth to accomplish the Fourteen Words, fearing nothing. Not prisons, not the slander of the Muspelheimers or their treasonous shabbaz goy, not even death" - David Lane

David Lane was born in Woden, Iowa to an itinerant farmworker. He had one brother and two sisters. Sadly his father was an abusive alcoholic who abandoned them all in 1942. After his brother was caught rummaging in a neighbor's trash for food the next year, he and his siblings were placed in an orphanage. David was soon adopted by a travelling Lutheran minister, who in later life he referred to as "doctrinaire, fundamentalist from the old school". Bored with endless hours of church services, David rejected Christianity in his teens.

He was a member first of one of the many KKK groups, and later the Aryan Nations. David was one of the founding members of *Die Bruder Schweigen* also known as The Order, a paramilitary White nationalist group.

The Order was accused of stealing over \$4.1 million in armored car hijackings, killing two people, detonating bombs, counterfeiting money, organizing militaristic training camps and carrying out numerous other crimes with the ultimate goal of overthrowing the United States government.

David was serving a 190-year consecutive life sentence for racketeering, conspiracy and violating the civil rights of Jewish radio talk show host Alan Berg on June 18, 1984. Berg was shot and killed in the driveway of his Denver home, by three members of The Order, of which David was a member. He later expressed satisfaction at Berg's death, but denied any personal involvement in the murder. David was captured on 31 March 1985.

He was also among fourteen men prosecuted for sedition in Fort Smith, Arkansas, but was acquitted. David was considered "extremely dangerous" by the American justice system and was incarcerated at various times after his conviction in the United States Penitentiary, Marion, the United States Penitentiary Administrative Maximum Facility in Florence, Colorado and the Federal Correctional Complex, Terre Haute, Indiana.

While incarcerated, David remained an influential leader to the White nationalist movement. He had written many books and had contributed articles to White nationalist periodicals and websites. With his wife and Ron McVan, he ran a publishing company called *14 Word Press* in Idaho to disseminate his writings.

Lane's earliest possible release date from prison would have been on March 29, 2035 (at age 96), but he died on May 28, 2007 in the Federal Correctional Complex, Terre Haute.

David believed that the survival of the White Race was of paramount importance. He also believed that Christianity was problematic to the White race because it is a product of non-White Jews and is anti-Nature. Similarly, he believed that completely White nations are necessary to eliminate miscegenation which he believed is a threat. He considered White people who supported what he viewed as the Zionist conspiracy to be race traitors.

David was also a major proponent of Wotanism, inspired by an 1936 essay by Jung titled *Wotan*. Lane had expressed derision for

the Odinist religion whose adherents rejected what they perceived as his attempt to appropriate their religion for political and racial ends. Lane explained his motivations:

So, I first chose the name Wotanism over Odinism. First because W.O.T.A.N. makes a perfect acronym for the Will Of The Aryan Nation. Secondly because he was called Wotan on the European continent and only called Odin in Scandinavia. Therefore Wotan appeals to the genetic memory of more of our ancestors. And finally because a split had to be made with the game players, deceivers and universalists who had usurped the name Odin.

Later he contributed a one-page introduction to a book by Ron McVan called *Creed of Iron: Wotansvolk Wisdom* which the Odinic Rite claims was heavily plagiarized from *The Book of Blotar*.

Wotansvolk and *14 Word Press* are currently defunct organizations, no longer having mailing addresses or websites. The Temple of Wotan still exists, but the organization was no longer run by Lane or his associates and has distanced itself from racial-nationalist ideology. Based on letters written from prison to his supporters, David appeared to remain committed to spreading his message through Wotanism, and it is unclear what his final relationship was with The Temple of Wotan.

In 2004, Lane authored a short story entitled *KD Rebel*, a fictional account of a colony of Wotanists who live in the mountains and kidnap miscegenating or "wayward" young White girls and women from urban areas and force them into polygamy as breeding stock.

David strongly advocated polygamy as part of Wotanism.

David Lane will probably be remembered more for the slogan he coined - the 14 words - which is now the most popular white nationalist slogan world wide - "**We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children**" - than for his role in The Order.

Before he died David wrote the words to a song titled *Lamb Near The Lane*, that was put to music and sung by Lynx and Lamb on their first Prussian Blue CD *Fragment of the Future* (reviewed in *H&D #20*). I hope it's appropriate to end this obituary with the words to the song. It moved me, and I hope it does the same for you.

*Endless years in a prison cell, endless years of a living hell.
A soldier of the Folk, with a tale to tell. Of why he fought to save his
own kind, an image of beauty, he sees in his mind
Of a beautiful maiden, now forced to the fight. Because too many
White men chose wrong over right.
Some day in Valhalla, when he's young once more. He will hold the
hand of the image he adores
It's not right for a Lamb near a Lane. To fight with a lion is insane.
If the White men won't battle for Life and Race. The women and
children, the Terror will face
This song was not written to entertain. Will Rams with horns fight for
the Lamb near the Lane?
I am that Lamb I'll stand beside the Lane I am that Lamb I'll stand
beside the Lane I am the Lamb I'll stand beside the Lane.*

Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire